FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VANCE RECEIVED BY BREZHNEV, LEAVES MOSCOW

Continues Talks With Gromyko

LD231512Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--Talks by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko with the Secretary of State of the United States Cyrus Vance were continued in the Kremlin today. There was a further discussion of concrete questions, that yet remain unresolved, in connection with the preparation of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms with the aim of finding mutually acceptable solutions of these questions. Also touched upon were other questions of limiting arms and of disarmament that are the subject of talks either between the USSR and the United States or with their participation.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon in honour of Cyrus Vance. During the luncheon they exchanged brief toasts in which they characterised the talks as useful and constructive, and declared for their continuation with the aim of completing the drafting of the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 23 October repeats the above TASS report and adds the following: "Present at the luncheon were, on the Soviet side: Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of a number of ministries and departments; on the American side: Toon, ambassador of the United States to the USSR; and persons accompanying the U.S. secretary of state."]

Meets With Brezhnev

LD231748Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS-Today the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and had a talk with him, in which Andrey Gromyko, Politbureau member of the CPSU CC and Soviet foreign minister, took part. Main attention during the talk was given to a discussion of questions pertaining to the conclusion of USSR-USA strategic arms limitation agreement. Having noted the usefulness and constructiveness of the talks on these questions held in Moscow, the two sides stated the resolve to bend every effort and bring this important matter to a conclusion so as to ensure the early signing of an agreement. The mutual intention was also expressed to facilitate progress in negotiations on the questions of arms limitations and disarmament with the purpose of attaining concrete accords in the matter.

Having drawn attention to negative moments in Soviet-American relations of recent times, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the ironing out of Soviet-American relations, ensuring their ascending development would be in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, would conform to the goals of deepening the progress of international detente and strengthening world peace.

Also taking part in the talk were: On the Soviet side--First Deputy Defence Minister, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, Ambassador to the USA Anatoliy Dobrynin, Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU CC Andrey Aleksandrov; on the American side--the Director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency Paul Warnke and the Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon.

Departs Moscow

LD240808Y Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Moscow today.

The national flags of the two countries were flying from the air terminal. He was seen off by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 24 October adds: "At Vnukovo Airport, ador[illegible] with the state flags of the United States and the USSR, Vance was seen off by Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, and other officials. Toon, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, was among those who saw him off.]

Speaking to correspondents at the airport Cyrus Vance said that the Soviet and American talks in Moscow were useful and constructive. As we leave Moscow, he said, I should like to express my appreciation to Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko and the other Soviet leaders for the warm hospitality, and, above all, for the seriousness and directness of our conversations. I will be reporting on them to the President as soon as we return to Washington, the secretary of state went on to say.

Cyrus Vance emphasised that the negotiations involved the vital sensitive interests of the two countries. The agreements, which we are seeking, he stressed, must and will be fair. Both sides are committed to the prompt and successful completion of this task.

U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORTS CONCLUSION ON NEW SALT TREATY

LD232032Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] These last few weeks, the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks have drawn the attention of world public opinion. They have occasioned many commentaries and forecasts in the press and statements by political personalities and public organisations--in the United States too.

Our commentator Nikolay Gordyonov writes:

This interest is natural because this problem is of exceptional importance. The consolidation of detente and world peace depends to the highest degree on the resolution of this problem. The problem is to limit the development of the most dangerous and destructive weapons and then to start negotiations on considerably reducing them. This accords with the aspirations of all mankind.

Recently, the interest in and concern for the likely Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement have grown. Optimistic commentaries have been published thanks to reports that at the Soviet-U.S. talks in late September in New York and Washington a certain amount of progress was made. The British paper, THE GUARDIAN, wrote: "Wide circles of world public opinion welcomed these changes as good news for the whole world." As a result of the talks, the two sides expressed their intention to finalize the preparations for signing the SALT treaty.

The world press gave special attention to the statements made by Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, in his interview with Moscow television, in which he described the recent talks with the American leadership as useful. But he added that at present one cannot say that all the unsolved problems have been solved. Gromyko expressed the hope that the U.S. leadership at the coming talks would firmly observe the understandings that had been reached. It is important to underline this fact because in the past representatives of the U.S. administration have stated on several occasions that the elaboration of the treaty was nearly ready, but later the U.S. military hawks hampered matters each time, and the administration gave in to their pressure.

One must say that today as well, the opponents of an agreement are not passive. They continue to advocate a return to the cold war. They want the United States to gain military supremacy through recourse of all sorts of procedures and maneuvers. A recent example of this was the speech by Paul Nitze, a representative of the so-called Committee for the Present Danger. In a premeditated way, he disregarded official information on the balance between the Soviet and U S. armed forces. He quoted figures and data at random in order to show that the United States was allegedly lagging behind and that it needs to increase nuclear forces and the output of rockets. But U.S. Congressmen Robert Carr and Thomas Downey gave a suitable reply to that forger. They showed that Paul Nitze's so-called analysis was extremely distorted, dishonest, and deceptive.

It is satisfying to hear opinions being expressed more and more loudly and firmly in the United States of late by circles who think in a realistic way and who realize how dangerous is the chasm toward which the militarist hawks are pushing the country. Among the representatives of those circles are such eminent personalities as Senators George (Passman), Edward Kennedy, George McGovern and others. Senator Frank Church, in his detailed report, showed convincingly that the conclusion of a treaty would make it possible to economize on huge expenditures for the taxpayers. The essential fact was that a new round in the arms race would be prevented. Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, also declared himself fully in support of the efforts made to conclude the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty. He said: The USSR and United States now have strategic forces which are about equal and can choose one of two alternatives: either continue the race to accumulate better and better nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles, or try to lessen the danger of mutual destruction. The second solution, the congressman said, is reasonable and healthy.

Opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of the U.S. people support that reasonable solution. In a word, many people in the United States today share the opinion epxressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. He said: The distance separating the positions of the two sides at the SALT-II talks can be completely bridged if good will and statesmanship are shown. The peace-loving peoples hope that the gap will be bridged and they want that to happen as soon as possible.

5-DAY UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE BEGINS TOMORROW

LD232006Y Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--Commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes: The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference is opening in Paris tomorrow. The delegates of 144 countries are to discuss for five days about a hundred items concerning various aspects of mankind's spiritual life and to approve the UNESCO program for the next two years.

The UNESCO, the second biggest world organization after the UNO, is doing much and can do still more for the spread and triumph of the noble ideas of peace on earth and for strengthening international security.

There is no problem more pressing today than that of stopping the arms race and of transition to the liquidation of lethal weapons, above all nuclear weapons, in the arsenals of states. The Soviet Union submitted to the current session a draft resolution on UNESCO's role in creating a favourable public opinion for stopping the arms race and for transition to disarmament. There is no doubt that the discussion of this document will draw world public attention once more to this burning problem and will contribute toward its positive settlement.

The delegates are also to discuss the questions of implementation of the resolution, adopted at the previous session, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and the tasks of this organization in promoting human rights and elimination of colonialism and racism. The world public expect this prestigious organization to raise its voice, just as it did at its previous sessions, in protest against violations of human rights in Chile, in the south of Africa and in the occupied Arab territories and condemn the anti-people actions of the dictatorial regime in Nicaragua.

As is shown by the rich experience of post-war international relations, equal and mutually beneficial cultural and scientific cooperation is an important factor for strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples. At the previous session the Soviet Union tabled a draft resolution whose adoption would help considerably strengthen cultural and scientific ties among states. This item is also on the agenda of the current session.

Mass media, such as the press, radio and television, are playing a great part in moulding public opinion in the present conditions. The moral and political climate in the world, the degree of confidence between states and people depend in large measure on what kind of information people get from the television, radio, books and periodicals. Mass media can bring the peoples closer together by advocating the ideas of peace and friendship. But, they may be also used for disseminating the man-hating ideas of racism, national strife and war. One important and complicated task before UNESCO is to work out the principles of activity of mass information media in the international arena. The session will discuss the basic principles of the use of mass media for strengthening peace, international mutual understanding and for the struggle against the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid.

It is in the interests of all mankind that UNESCO should use all available reserves for stepping up its activity and serve the cause of peace, detente and mutual understanding among the peoples.

UN COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS OPENS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD231220Y Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 23, TASS--The realisation in practice of the provisions of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in different countries, the measures being taken by states for their realisation in the best possible way--these are questions being discussed at the fifth session of the U.N. Committee on Human Rights that opened at the Geneva Palace of Nations today. The agenda of the current session to last a fortnight includes reports of representatives of the Soviet Union, Belorussia, Bulgaria and a number of other countries.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was approved by the United Nations in 1964. It has been signed by now by 50 states, including the USSR and other socialist countries. It is noteworthy that the United States has not joined it so far, fearing a serious discussion at the international body of the real state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in that country itself.

OCTOBER 24 MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS

LD231104Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The day of the United Nations Organization is marked on October 24. The U.N. Charter came into effect 33 years ago that day. "To deliver the coming generations from war calamities" is the aim proclaimed as the main objective of the new world organization. The United Nations Organization was formed by the will and efforts of many countries, primarily the Soviet Union and other states, participants in the anti-Hitler coalition. Its formation accorded with the aspirations of millions of people who experienced the horrors of the Second World War and who decided to prevent recurrence of the past. Underlying the U.N. Charter are very important democratic principles of sovereign equality of the countries, freedom and self-determination of peoples, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In a period of 33 years the international community has traversed a long path of development. A little more than 50 states were its first members. Representatives of 150 countries now participate in the work of the current General Assembly session.

On the occasion of the UNO day its General Secretary Kurt Waldheim has issued a message which says, among other things, that the United Nations Organization provides a unique possibility for finding solution of a whole number of problems facing mankind.

The United Nations has taken many important decisions on questions of consolidating peace and international security, on disarmament, struggle against colonialism and racism, establishment of really equitable economic relations. What is expected from the organization now is, above all, solution of the most burning problem of the present--the curbing of the arms race, elaboration of concrete steps which, in the final account, would deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war. The task which faces the United Nations Organization is to see to it that the process of relaxation of international tension should become irreversible, that the political detente be supplemented with detente in the military sphere.

The Soviet Union has been attaching great significance to the international community. In all 33 years of the existence of the United Nations Organization there was not a single session of the General Assembly at which the USSR did not advance initiatives on topical problems of the present. Many of them now underlie the decisions of that organization.

The current 33rd session is no exception. The Soviet proposals on strengthening guarantees of security of non-nuclear states and on non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear states, submitted at the session, have received a broad response.

YURIY KORNILOV ON WPC 'WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT'

LD240833Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

A week of action for disarmament, sponsored by the World Council of Peace on the initiative of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, opens today. The pivot, the basis of all events within the frameworks of the week undoubtedly will be mass manifestations and other actions of protest against Washington's plans related to the manufacture and subsequent deployment of the latest barbarous weapon of mass annihilation, the neutron weapon. And this is logical: It is generally acknowledged that the emergence of such a weapon is fraught with a serious threat to the security of all mankind.

This threat has still further increased after the United States administration, ignoring the demands of the peoples, including the American people, resolved to launch the manufacture of the main components of the neutron weapon.

Distinguished political and public figures of various countries and the press have every reason to point out that Washington's obstinate attempts to implement the plans for the manufacture of the neutron bomb, contradicting the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords, also signed by the United States, could lead to aggravation of tension, increase the probability of nuclear war and undermine detente.

Significant is the political background the foes of detente have of late been frantically creating and against which the White House seeks to give the green light to the neutron weapon. Integral "components" of this background are such facts as endorsement of the latest Pentagon record budget, NATO exercises at first in the north and then in the south of Western Europe, the recent Brussels meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, whose participants, under cover of concoctions on a mythical "Soviet menace" announced the intention to continue building up the Atlantic nuclear potential. All these militaristic actions, following one after another and connected with the decisions of the Washington session of the NATO Council, which, it will be recalled, worked out a long-term programme for spiralling the arms race, is evidence of activization of the forces that are hostile to the spirit and the cause of detente.

Pushing the world towards another ruinous and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, certain Western quarters do not conceal their intention to make sure of a unilateral military superiority and, operating "from positions of strength," to exert "pressure" on the USSR, compelling it to submit to some Western "conditions." Such kind of motives are also revealed in statements by some United States leaders, related to the plans for the manufacture of the neutron weapon: If the USSR in its defence policy does not take into consideration the American demands, don't you see, this weapon will be manufactured. But, the question arises, for whom are such methods of blackmail designed: The stand of the USSR on the question of neutron weapon is well-known: Late last year already our country proposed to Washington an understanding on the reciprocal renunciation of the manufacture of such a weapon.

This proposal was presented to the governments of all NATO member-countries. As for attempts at exerting "pressure" on the Soviet Union, such attempts have never yielded any divideds to the masterminds behind them, nor can they yield any.

There is every reason to say now that the attitude to the Pentagon plans, related to the manufacture and deployment of the neutron weapon, has become a kind of acid test revealing the real political face, the genuine purposes and designs of individual leaders and of this or that political group. Millions of people of goodwill sharply reject these militaristic plans, rightly regarding them as a threat to the peace and security of the peoples. Millions of people warmly responded to the call of the World Peace Council for a condemnation of the neutron bomb, for unfolding a struggle against the NATO-unleashed arms race. There can be no doubt that the week of action for disarmament, opening today, will strikingly demonstrate the power and mass appeal in our days of the movement under the fighting slogan "No to the Neutron Bomb."

WPC APPEAL CALLS FOR 'ACTIVE STRUGGLE' AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

LD201614Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, October 20, TASS--The World Peace Council has called the peace-loving forces of all continents to begin an active struggle against the decision of the U.S. administration to start the production of the neutron bomb main components, for banning this inhuman weapon of mass destruction. Everything must be done to prevent the U.S. administration from the production and deployment of the neutron bomb which should be banned for all times, stresses an appeal published by the World Peace Council.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS ON ROLE OF ASIAN-AFRICAN WRITERS MOVEMENT

LD201227 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 October 1978 carries on pages one and two a 7,000 word report by Uzbek news agency correspondents S. Frolova, G. Lipshits and O. Osipov, entitled "Glorifying the Elevated Qualities of Man, Peace and Freedom," on a 10 October meeting in Tashkent to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first conference of Asian and African writers.

The report contains a 3,500 word account of a speech by Sh. R. Rashidov. In his speech Rashidov looks back on past conferences and talks about the "special role of the Asian and African writers' movement in the noble cause of the struggle for a bright future for mankind." He describes the function of literature, saying that "multinational Soviet literature has splendidly demonstrated that the use of material from the people's life containing epic undertakings can be very fruitful." Rashidov goes on to say that "the strengthening of the principles of realism in the national literatures of the Asian and African peoples is a very important trend which is currently determining their formation and rapid development." Rashidov stresses the Soviet reader's "respect for and lively interest in" Asian and African writings. "By turning to national, popular sources, making creative use of the best achievements of the advanced culture of other countries and doing everything to develop and strengthen international ties, cultural figures in Asia and Africa are taking giant steps on the path of civilization and progress." Rashidov goes on to mention the Soviet Union's detente policy and the national liberation movement's victories. "And, as before, the place of the writer is in the vanguard of the fighters for the people's cause, for relaxation of tension, for the halting of the arms race and for disarmament. His duty is to bear aloft the truth like a banner and to strengthen and augment the international fraternity of freedom-loving peoples," Rashidov concludes.

UNITED STATES

KENNEDY CITED ON NEED TO ACHIEVE SALT AGREEMENT

LD240942Y Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachussets, has spoken in support of a Soviet-American agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments. Speaking to the members of the Chicago Council for International Relations, he said, among other things, that these important negotiations have been under way for six years now, and it is high time for official Washington to back incessant efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at attaining the agreement. The senator strongly criticised the circles which aggravated and continue to aggravate an atmosphere of suspicion towards the USSR. The overwhelming majority of the American people come out in support of such an agreement, Edward Kennedy stressed.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN URGE END TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD231149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] New York, 17 October, TASS--The U.S. business world is displaying growing interest in expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

M. Forrestal, president of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council uniting over 260 U.S. companies, has expressed his support of trade between the two countries and the elimination of obstacles in this sphere. "Trade is the best way of improving Soviet-U.S. relations," he stated in an interview with the bulletin EAST-WEST MARKETS. "The Soviet Union is a natural trading partner for the United States. The U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council should promote the development of trade even more actively and support efforts aimed at putting political and economic relations between the USSR and the United States on a normal and reasonable footing. The restrictions on Soviet-U.S. trade only complicate its development and cannot be successful since the Soviet Union can import technology and equipment from other sources." M. Forrestal stressed that the council will seek the revision of the U.S. administration's trade policy and the elimination of the restrictions introduced in 1974 on trade relations between the two countries.

D. Morfee, vice president of Pullman, Inc., has sharply condemned Washington's attempts to use discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade as a means of pressuring the USSR. The policy of using economic levers to achieve dubious political aims is fraught with serious risks to our own country. It creates additional insuperable obstacles on the path of reducing unemployment, balancing the federal budget and reducing immoderate inflation rates.

The White Houses' foreign policy and economic course is exerting a pernicious influence on the development of U.S. production forces, (R. Dzhons), acting vice president of the firm (Silend) Service Inc., noted.

HARVARD PROFESSORS ON NEED TO IMPROVE BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD232044Y Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Boston, October 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Soviet-American relations must develop towards the adoption of joint measures to curb the arms race and do away with the danger of a nuclear disaster, towards multilateral fruitful cooperation: this is the view expressed here by representatives of the scientific circles of the United States.

Relations between our two countries are of tremendous importance for the destinies of the world and I see no weighty reasons that could prevent their further development, TASS correspondent was told by E. Reischauer, professor of Harvard University and former U.S. ambassador to Japan. He said that the Soviet and the American peoples were deeply interested in stable peace, prevention of a nuclear conflict, liquidation of tension and "cold war" relapses.

In the opinion of E. Reischauer, the USSR and the United States would only stand to gain if both states found a way to restrict and then gradually to reduce the nuclear arsenals. The scientist condemned the actions of some high-placed representatives of the American administration who are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union under the false pretext of "defending human rights," to blackmail it in the commercial and economic spheres. He said that this was a rotten method of conducting international relations, that it was absurd to try to foist one's principles upon the Soviet Union. He stressed that such attempts only harmed the cause of establishing friendly relations permeated with mutual respect.

Professor of Harvard University D. Raceman said that the persisting possibility of a nuclear war was the greatest menace to mankind, to the most elementary human right--the right to life. He said that throughout the recent years he, jointly with the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, G. Kennan, Senator W. Fulbright and many other Americans, had worked for improving mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States, for effective measures to curb the arms race, develop fruitful relations in the sphere of trade, culture, science and the arts. It is necessary to expose the "cold war" champions, the scientist stressed, whose strategy constitutes a threat to peace, to prove the groundlessness of their attacks on the Soviet Union.

TURNER ACCUSED OF 'LIE' ABOUT SOVIET ROLE IN IRAN

LD232144Y Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

["Why Mr Turner Needs To Lie?"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 23, TASS--Usually, when a CIA director chooses the moment for another interview, the questions he is asked, by a strange coincidence, serve as a kind of supplement to the answers. This was also the case during Mr. Turner's latest conversation with a representative of the CBS radio-television company. The correspondent began by asking the head of the U.S. spy department whether the CIA discerned any Soviet influence in connection with the latest events in Iran.

To this Turner, without batting an eye, replied: "I am sure there is some Soviet influence behind it in one degree or another."

Why, may we ask, should the CIA director put in circulation a downright lie, moreover, at a time when massive anti-government actions continue incessantly in Iran?

This is easy to understand: On the one hand Washington would like to whitewash American policy regarding Iran and on the other to calumniate the Soviet Union, to impair the goodneighbourly relations between the two states.

In order to achieve these goals imperialist propaganda will stop at nothing. Let us recall that only recently some American papers lent their pages for speculation about some mad ravings to the effect that the self-same mythical "hand of Moscow" was to blame for an earthquake that hit an area in Iran.

While disseminating falsehoods about Soviet complicity in the current events in Iran, Mr Turner, of course, knew very well that relations between the USSR and Iran are based on the principles of equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Yet, is we were to speak about real interference in the affairs of sovereign states, this, as testified, incidentally, by Turner's latest statement, is just what the United States is doing.

In order to discover the causes of the current internal disorders in Iran, the CIA director should do well to turn first of all to the policies of his own country. It is precisely American oil monopolies that have been plundering Iran for many years. Though nobody threatens Iran, the USA has imposed on it a huge arms program which goes far beyond its defence needs and falls as a heavy burden on the country's economy.

It is the U.S. that has inundated Iran with military experts, "advisers" and "consultants", whose subversive activities until recently were guided by Helms--one of Turner's predecessors in the post of CIA director. Is it any wonder that Turner's latest statement was regarded by the delegates from developing countries at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly as a propagandist cover-up of machinations by U.S. special services in Teheran, which are vigorously looking for candidates to leading posts in Iran that would be to the liking of the USA?

STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA GROWING

LD201431Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Selivanov article: "Pentagon Training Punitive Troops"]

[Text] News is being received from Latin America of the growing anti-imperialist struggle of that continent's peoples. The foundations of the dictatorial Somoza regime are being shaken in Nicaragua--a country which for more than 40 years has been considered the reliable bulwark of U.S. monopolies and the base of the U.S. "military presence" in the Central American isthmus. Despite atrocities by the Nicaraguan National Guard and mercenaries from the United States as well as from a number of Latin American states with reactionary regimes, the patriots' armed struggle against the antipopular policy of U.S. imperialism's henchman is continuing in the country. In Puerto Rico patriots are stepping up their actions for national independence, sovereignty, and the liquidation of colonial dependence on the United States. The Chilean people are widening their resistance to the power of the Pentagon-raised butchers.

Faced with the Latin American peoples' broad liberation movement, U.S. imperialism is trying to go over to the counteroffensive. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "If a real threat to the rule of monopoly capital and its political henchmen arises, imperialism goes to any lengths, casting aside all semblance of democracy. It is prepared to flout both the sovereignty of states and any legality, not to mention humanity."

In Latin America the U.S. military monopoly circles have tried to establish a solid system of extreme reactionary, fascist military regimes. Precisely this plan dictated the coups in Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia and the hardening of proimperialist dictatorships in Guatamala, El Salvador, Paraguay and Nicaragua.

The Pentagon pays unremitting attention to the situation in the Latin American countries' armed forces. In addition to constant surveillance by the numerous U.S. military missions in Latin America, Pentagon emissaries regularly make tours of inspection there. Thus an impressive mission of the so-called Inter-American Defense Board headed by U.S. Gen G. Sumner visited a number of countries on the continent at the end of last year. At the same time Gen D. McAuliffe, head of the U.S. Armed Forces Command in the Central and South American zone (headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone), toured certain Latin American countries. He bluntly declared, for example, that the command which he heads is "informed about the activities of the Chilean Armed Forces" and that the U.S. Armed Forces "will continue to do everything possible to assist Chile's Armed Forces."

By all accounts General McAuliffe was not talking idly. Chile is now the most militarized country in Latin America, with the highest per capital military expenditure. The Pinochet clique has purchased aircraft and warships, including destroyers, for its armed forces from the United States and helicopters, tanks, missiles and so forth from Britain, the FRG and other NATO countries.

The holding of joint maneuvers and exercises is also considered an important means of maintaining permanent contacts between U.S. and Latin American armed forces. In particular, naval maneuvers codenamed Springboard-78, in which the naval forces of the United States and a number of Latin American countries participated, were held recently off Puerto Rico.

These and other aspects of military relations serve to tie Latin American armies firmly to the U.S. militarist machine and to impose on them military concepts in accord with the "realistic deterrent" strategy currently preached at the Pentagon. On the false pretext of a "Soviet threat," this strategy, as is known, provides for the use of not only U.S. military and economic potential but also the manpower, financial, material and other resources of the U.S. allies in military-political blocs and bilateral agreements. The "realistic deterrent" strategy proposes very different forms of using military force to achieve the foreign policy aims of U.S. imperialism--ranging from covert support for its allies and "shows of strength" to direct military intervention by U.S. armed forces. But U.S. imperialism allocates a special role to realizing its military-political ends through its allies.

Thus measures have been implemented in many Latin American armies in recent years to carry out plans imposed by the Pentagon for "anti-insurgent actions." These plans are aimed at suppressing by military means any manifestation of not only an active revolutionary movement in Latin American countries but also attempts at progressive transformations that might be made by the government of a particular country. The range of "anti-insurgent actions" is very broad: from open military invasion by U.S. armed forces, as in the Dominican Republic in 1965, and broad punitive actions against the people by a particular Latin American army, as is happening now in Nicaragua; to outwardly unobstructive "preventive measures" among the civilian population by national security forces and police under the supervision of U.S. military missions and "inspectors." Appropriate aid is also envisaged. The armed forces and internal security forces of certain Latin American countries receive weapons and equipment for their "anti-insurgent" military units and subunits. Their personnel are trained by U.S. instructors with experience of punitive actions in Vietnam.

The increasing attention that Pentagon leaders are paying to training Latin American armies for "anti-insurgent actions" attests to the aggressiveness of the military preparations being imposed by U.S. monopolies. It proves the imperialists' desire to crush the liberation movement of the people's masses by force of arms and to strengthen their economic, political and military-strategic positions on the Latin American Continent.

At the same time the Pentagon is directing these Latin American armies to prepare for punitive functions not only in Latin America itself but also outside the continent. Thus, with U.S. support the reactionary military of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and certain other Latin American countries is claiming a role with the racist Republic of South Africa in the planned South Atlantic military bloc (SATO), one of whose main tasks is to be the suppression of liberation movements in that part of the world.

Today an ever-increasing number of people in Latin America, including professional military men, realize that no "Soviet threat" to them exists or can exist. The Latin American peoples perceived the signing by the Soviet Union of additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) during the recent visit of President J. Lopez Portillo of Mexico to our country as a concrete manifestation of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

Latin Americans see that the forces of aggression, war and reaction pursuing a neocolonialist policy on the continent are really to blame for their disastrous situation, poverty and lack of rights. The intensity of the Latin American peoples' anti-imperialist struggle for genuine sovereignty and economic independence and against capitalist exploitation is growing daily.

'BLACK PROPAGANDA' OF RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE HIT

LD240052Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Next, our observer Vladimir Bolshakov comments on the decision of the American administration to increase allocations for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which were set up as tools of the cold war effort. Here are his views.

Much has changed in Europe since the 1950's when the CIA established the two radio stations in Munich, West Germany, for psychological war and subversion against the socialist countries. East and West European countries have signed dozens of important agreements and treaties. Their trade has broadened, and they practice contacts in politics, science, culture and other area. In short, mutually advantageous and equal cooperation has replaced confrontation. The easing of tension has run deep roots; it rests on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Helsinki Final Act set the seal on the new type of relations--relations of peaceful coexistence.

It would seem there should be no room in the new conditions in Europe for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. As former Senator William Fulbright observed, their place is the cold war rubbish; all the more so since the present administration in Washington says it wants to pursue a policy of lessening tension and develop relation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But the American radio stations in Munich organized to whip up the cold war, still continue to operate. Formally, they are now under the United States board for international broadcasting, but in fact they are still controlled by the CIA. Under the legislation just passed, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are getting $88 million in the current fiscal year--$19 million more than in the previous. What will the taxpayer's money be spent on? To invent fabrications and spread disinformation and slander about the socialist countries, in order to discredit their way of life.

And not only through broadcasting. Both radio stations have special black propaganda services, which prepare slanderous materials and send them to socialist countries by illegal means.

There have been cases when materials prepared by CIA men at the Munich radio stations and smuggled into a socialist country were then reexported to the West as protest literature. A case in point was Charter 77 and they present such fabrications as genuine literature from socialist countries. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe play them up in their broadcasts.

Lately much of their effort has been concentrated on defending the so-called dissidents, but in reality they have been defending paid agents of Western secret services. One example is the propaganda campaign over the Shcharanskiy trial. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe complained about the sentence passed on this renegade, and posed as human rights champions. But in reality they campaigned for their men--for a CIA agent recruited by another CIA agent who had a journalistic cover posing as a Los Angeles TIMES correspondent in Moscow.

Of course, these facts only discredit the United States itself. As one American woman journalist observed justly, and I quote: Whose rights does the United States defend, human rights or the rights of the CIA? Unquote. Some political figures in the United States claim that Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe spread information as envisaged by the Helsinki conference. Their allegations are nothing but blasphemy, a mockery of international law and justice.

All activities of the CIA radio stations in Munich constitute a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. This document speaks about the exchange of information with a view to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between nations and strengthening international cooperation, and it strongly condemns any interference in other countries' internal affairs. The operation of the Munich radios--those arms of the CIA--is incompatible with the observance of commitments by the parties to the Helsinki conference. It only does harm to the cause of easing tension and strengthening peace in Europe.

U.S. GENERAL ENVISAGES USE OF LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS

LD201421 Y IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 78 Morning Editon p 4 LD

[A. Krivopalov dispatch: "Important Evidence"]

[Text] Rome--An account of a secret document signed several years ago by U.S. General Westmoreland has been published today.

It admits that the U.S. secret services envisage the "use of left extremist organizations" to "protect U.S. interests in friendly countries" where conditions are opening for communists to join the government. The latest issue of the weekly L'EUROPEO, which revealed the contents of this document, maintains that it also speaks of the Americans' methods of recruiting secret agents and infiltrating them into subversive groups.

PEOPLE'S DAILY APPROVES NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD231004Y Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has become a rule that to whatever actions hostile to the cause of peace the Western opponents of detente may resort, they invariably meet with "understanding" and support in Peking. A fresh confirmation of this is the reaction of the Maoists to the decision recently taken by Washington to start the production of "main components" of the neutron weapon.

This decision, running counter to the very spirit of detente, has touched off a world-wide storm of protests. Noted political and public figures of various countries and the press point out with good reason that Washington's stubborn attempts at implementing plans for the production of the neutron bomb, that are in conflict with the clearly expressed will of the peoples, run counter to the moral obligations of the states stemming from the recommendations of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly may only push the world to a fresh and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, increase the probability of outbreak of a nuclear war.

Mass demonstrations and other actions of protest are being held in London and Amsterdam, in Warsaw and Rome, everywhere in protest against the decision of the U.S. administration, which is actually giving a green light to the brutal means of mass destruction.

Everywhere, but in Peking. The Chinese leaders, far from objecting against Washington's dangerous step directed at building up international tension, on the contrary do not conceal their satisfaction with this move. The newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] declared for all to hear that as the neutron weapon is directed in the first place against the USSR, the decision of the White House on the production of "main components" of the weapon is quite a "natural thing".

One may ask what "natural thing" has the mouthpiece of the Maoists found in the move, which the whole world regards as a challenge to peace and detente? The thing is, the JEN MIN JIH PAO reasons, that the neutron bomb and only it, can allegedly "defend" the West from the mythical "Soviet threat"...

It is not for the first time that the Maoists are appearing as instigators trying to encourage the imperialist circles of the West to a new dangerous step towards building up the arms race. Early this year, when the mass movement against the neutron bomb was gaining momentun, the same JEN MIN JIH PAO declared for everyone to hear that the neutron bomb is allegedly "not so bad". The Peking propaganda levelled streams of slanders against the Soviet proposal that agreement be reached on mutual renunciation of production of this brutal weapon.

And now that millions of people of goodwill in all continents are making tremendous efforts to put up a barrier in the way of the Pentagon's plan, Peking is again openly siding with those who are pushing the world onto a dangerous path.

There is nothing astonishing in it, for that matter, as it is precisely Peking which is fiercely attacking the very idea of detente, is declaring against all measures for curbing the arms race, proclaims that any war is "inevitable" and even "desirable". By kneeling before the neutron idol put up by the Pentagon, by trying to set the Western apostles of the neutron bomb against USSR, the Maoists are once again exposing themselves as enemies of peace, and security of peoples.

'GRAVE PROVOCATION' BY PRC ALONG BORDER WITH SRV

LD211318Y Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 21, TASS--Chinese authorities organized another grave provocation at the Vietnamese-Chinese border, today's Hanoi newspapers report. Under the cover of artillery, over a thousand Chinese soldiers, policemen and paramilitary units intruded, on October 19, into the Vietnamese territory in some sectors of the border in the Van Lang District of the Cao Lang Province. The invaders committed a number of provocative actions against the Vietnamese security forces and local population: They opened fire, destroyed hundreds of meters of border defences and plundered the local peaceful population, thus creating new tensions in the border area.

The Chinese side, says the editorial article in NHAN DAN, have for already over three months been committing armed provocations at the border with the daily increasing insolence, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The numbers of Chinese illegally intruding into the Vietnamese territory is increasing with every month.

China's warships violate Vietnam's territorial waters while its military aircraft are making sorties dozens of kilometers deep into Vietnam's airspace. The Chinese side sends armed units to stage ambushes in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's territory and to kidnap Vietnamese citizens, having concentrated large contingents of regular troops in the border areas, building military installations and new roads.

All these facts, NHAN DAN points out, completely give the lie to the false assertions of the Chinese authorities to the effect that China, allegedly, "does not commit any aggression." The Vietnamese people, the newspaper says, resolutely condemns the criminal activities of the Chinese side. China's ruling circles must bear full responsibility for their crimes.

NINTH ALL-CHINA TU CONGRESS IN PEKING NOTED

LD232240Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--The 9th All-China Trade Union Congress was held in Peking. The previous, 8th congress, was held over 20 years ago. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and local trade union branches were ruined during "the Cultural Revolution" started by Mao Tse-tung and his people. The majority of the federation leaders were disgraced and subjected to repressions.

As it becomes clear from the materials of the congress published by the Chinese press, Chinese trade unions must orientate the workers of the country to the implementation of the so-called "four modernizations" which boil down to the priority development of the military industry and the building up of the military potential. As one of the directions in the activities of Chinese trade unions on the world arena, they received the task of "fighting against hegemonism" which, in the laguage of Maoists, means the struggle against detente, for the implementation of the great-power expansionist aspirations of the present Chinese leadership.

The congress adopted new rules of Chinese trade unions which have not yet been published in their full text. It formed an Executive Committee (leading body of Chinese trade unions) and named Politburo member of the CPC CC Ni Chih-fu as its chairman.

ALBANIA'S KAPO ATTACKS PRC POLICIES IN SPEECH

LD191252Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Peking Is Imperialism's Accomplice"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--As the Albanian news agency reports, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Secretary of the Central Committee Hysni Kapo, speaking at a meeting at the auto and tractor works in Tirana pointed out that the Chinese leadership created numerous obstacles and difficulties for the construction of this project important for Albania.

The Chinese revisionists proved to be traitors, he said. These vicious enemies of Marxism-Leninism with their chauvinistic great power arrogance, camouflaging their real aims, have long been striving to make our people submit to their anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary line, to support their notorious theory of "three worlds" which is based on the so-called "teaching of Mao Tse-tung". This theory fully negates socialist revolution and serves only the most sinister imperialism and reaction. But the Chinese imperialists miscalculated.

It is not only our people but all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world that see clearly all the baseness of the betrayal by China. Imperialism led by the United States, international reaction, the fascist regimes, the Bonn revanchists, renegades and traitors of the cause of Marxism-Leninism have now become the closest friends and allies of the Chinese revisionists.

PELSHE-LED CPSU DELEGATION TRAVELS TO PRAGUE

LD201211Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, a CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation led by A. Ya. Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee chairman, left the CSSR 17 October to exchange experience of party work.

At Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was seen off by: V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; G.F. Sizov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission chairman; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

C. Lovetinskiy, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing off the delegation.

The delegation arrived in Prague the same day. It was met at the airport by: V. Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary; M. Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary; M. Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and also V.V. Matskevich, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Reportage on Meetings, Activities

For CSSR media coverage of the activities and meetings of the CPSU delegation led by A. Ya. Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee chairman, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 23 October and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

KAPITONOV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

LD221852Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Budapest today to take part in the conference of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of socialist countries dealing with questions of organizational and party work.

Party Work Conference Opens

LD232313Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest--A conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries who are engaged in questions concerning party organizational work has begun here. It is devoted to the exchanging of opinions among the participating fraternal parties on questions concerning the role of communist and workers parties and of mass organizations in the socialist political system.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY FOR KREMLIN TALKS

LD231658Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, received Polish Ambassador Kazimierz Olszewski in the Kremlin today. In the course of a friendly conversation, questions of interest to both sides were examined.

POLAND'S PROSECUTOR GENERAL RECEIVED BY NIYAZBEKOV

LD231519Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 16 October, S.B. Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received L. Czubinski, Polish prosecutor general. A friendly talk took place with the participation of R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, V.V. Naydenov, USSR deputy prosecutor general, and K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

DEMICHEV LEAVES FOR DAYS OF USSR CULTURE IN BULGARIA

LD231128Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of culture, has left Moscow for Sofia, at the head of the Soviet delegation to the days of USSR culture in Bulgaria.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW POPE

LD181816Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to John Paul II, congratulating him on his election to the pontificate of the Roman Catholic Church and wishing him "fruitful activities in the interests of relaxation of international tension, friendship and peace between peoples."

BREZHNEV GREETS SPANISH KING ON NATIONAL DAY

LD231856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the Spanish people on the country's national festival. A telegram to the Spanish king, Don Juan Carlos I, expresses the hope that further development of Soviet-Spanish relations will correspond to the interests of both countries' people in the aim of deepening world detente.

In a reply telegram the Spanish king, on behalf of the Spanish people, expressed gratitude for the kind greetings and personally conveyed his sincere wishes for the well-being of the Soviet people.

UNITED STATES WORKS TO BUILD NATO'S 'MILITARY MIGHT'

LD230056Y Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 22, TASS--Washington is pressing ahead with its plans to build up NATO's military might. This is evidenced, the press says, by the recent "consultations" held here with representatives of the NATO Euro-Group which includes Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and Britain.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR calls attention to the fact that the Washington consultations centered on the implementation of NATO's long-term military program and summing up of the results of NATO's major exercises, held in Europe this autumn.

The United States which is concerned by the intention of certain West European member states to make some cutbacks in their arms spending, used the meeting of the Euro-Group for putting pressure on the allies to prevent them from "relaxing their military efforts". With this aim in view the question of manufacture in Western Europe of major types of arms for NATO, including the latest American F-16 fighters, was brought up for discussion by the Euro-Group.

It is noteworthy that immediately after these consultations the Pentagon announced its decision to sell to the Netherlands 13 Orion-P3S planes which are used for patrolling sea areas. In the opinion of American observers this deal will cost the Dutch taxpayers approximately 250 million dollars.

American newspapers say that the United States wants to speed up the re-equipment of the NATO armed forces with a new generation of anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, the latest types of combat planes, tanks and other military equipment.

EVENTS SHOW EEC CONTINUES AS 'COMMUNITY OF RIVALS'

LD212358Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] We now have a commentary by an observer of the Soviet foreign affairs weekly ZA RUBEZHOM, Valeriy Nikitin. This is what he writes:

Following the meeting in Luxembourg earlier this week between the Common Market finance ministers and after the talks the British prime minister, James Callaghan, held in Bonn, it becomes clear why the Common Market is failing to create a European monetary system by 1 January 1979 as plans stood. The finance ministers were able to agree about one thing only, to submit complicated technical aspects of the system for consideration by experts, and adjourned their meeting till 20 November. At the same time after talks with the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, Prime Minister Callaghan did not give a firm British commitment to join the system.

The setting up of the European monetary system, as its sponsors see it, should apparently help with the stabilization of the situation on the West European currency markets and should protect the European Community members against the consequences of the falling exchange rate of the American dollar. They realize full well in the Common Market capitals that by actually refusing to support its own currency, Washington intentionally plays on a drop in the dollar's rate, thus pressing for a rise in the competitiveness of American goods and for making imports from Western Europe more expensive.

Although official assurances are made in the European Community, say one by Chancellor Schmidt of Federal Germany during his recent visit to Japan that no one thinks of putting together an antidollar bloc, the plans for setting up a European monetary system show that West European financiers have had enough of the American domination. They do not believe in the ability of either Washington or the international monetary fund to solve the problem of a devaluing dollar and now rely more on their own strength.

The setting up of a European monetary system provides in principle for the strengthening and expansion of the so-called Currency Snake, a system of joint ups-and-downs in the exchange rates of West European currencies and for the formation of a joint currency reserve through contributions by the central banks of the European Community members. But actually there is no accord between the Common Market countries about how the mechanism of the European monetary system should work or what the size of contributions by the individual countries into the joint reserve should be. Federal Germany, Holland, and Denmark are in favor of creating a machinery that provides only for consultations between the central banks of the European Community members. Three countries with the weakest economies, Britain, Italy and Ireland, insist on automatic intervention of the central banks in case of sharp ups-and-downs of the Currency Snake. And France, Belgium and Luxembourg have taken up an intermediate position, approving consultations but proposing that these should be followed by voluntary intervention of the central banks of some particular countries.

But then most European Common Market countries are concerned not only about the purely technical problems. As it is known, the principles of the European monetary system were worked out at a meeting in September in Aachen between President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Federal Germany. The obvious creation of a Paris-Bonn axis within the Common Market can only cause concern of the other members of the community, first of all of Britain, which has always claimed the role of a political leader of the EEC.

According to a recent comment in the London newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, besides the technical aspects, there are explosive political problems, say: won't the system turn into a currency colony for a strong West German mark and won't it slow down economic growth?

And yet currency and financial problems are only part of the contradictions between Britain and Federal Germany. Small wonder that the British delegation at the Bonn talks included the minister of agriculture and fisheries, John Silkin, and the trade minister, Edmund Dell. While the British delegation insisted on a discussion of all aspects of the Common Market agricultural policy, Bonn for its part preferred to raise the issue of the deadlock that the EEC policy on the fisheries has reached following Britain's refusal to allow her partners to catch unlimited amounts of fish in her coastal waters.

All this goes to show that the Common Market continues to be a community of rivals.

FRG: APEL'S STANCE ON NEUTRON WEAPON CRITICIZED

DW230755Y Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 20 Oct 78 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] On Thursday, after the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's 2-day Brussels meeting, Federal Minister Apel defined his stand toward President Carter's decision on modernizing tactical nuclear weapons which can be converted into the neutron weapon at any time. Minister Apel stated that a decision on neutron weapon production solely rests with the United States, and, as far as we are concerned, nothing new can be said about it.

Mr Apel said this in his capacity as a federal minister, and thus spoke on behalf of the Federal Government and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG]. And as he declared there is nothing new to be said about the neutron weapon, the people on the Rhine must be asked whether they want this said on their behalf. Apel's statement that a decision on neutron weapon production solely rests with the United States is a momentous proclamation concerning all.

Of course, this primarily concerns the FRG people, as the Federal Republic has been envisaged for deployment and stockpiling of the neutron weapon. Do the people have nothing to say about it, as Minister Apel thinks? Apel's statement and Carter's decision, however, do not concern the FRG people alone, but the FRG's neighbors as well, as this offensive nuclear weapon, which amplifies the danger of nuclear war, would be stationed on FRG territory.

In view of these facts, how can you say that the decision on neutron weapon production lies exclusively with the United States, as Federal Minister Apel does. Carter's decision creates [word indistinct] uneasiness and disgust everywhere. Washington tries with its decision to evade the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist states regarding a neutron weapon ban, and in doing so, it pursues a dangerous policy.

If Federal Minister Apel says in that situation that a decision on neutron weapon production rests exclusively with the United States, this must be considered an attempt to hide behind Carter's back.

Seen objectively, this attempt is plain evidence that Federal Minister Apel is prepared to bear some of the responsibility for Carter's dangerous neutron weapon policy. You may well doubt, therefore, that Minister Apel's maneuvering on the neutron weapon issue and his fanatic preparedness to bear part of the responsibility of Washington's neutron weapon policy will make the FRG people enthusiastic.

One thing is ceratin: Carter's and Apel's maneuvers attempt to evade the people's world-wide pressure for effective steps in stopping the arms race and for disarmament, serve only those forces in the Federal Republic of Germany and NATO who aim for intensified armament and who are trying to torpedo detente policy. Apel's words and action at the Rhine regarding neutron weapon policy are fully in line with the ideas and demands of the CDU/CSU and the Bundeswehr leaders.

BOURGES SAYS FRANCE WILL NOT PRODUCE NEUTRON BOMB

LD231224Y Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 23, TASS--France does not intend to produce neutron weapons, the defence minister of France Yvon Bourges said in a France press interview.

Touching upon the coming discussion of the Defence Ministry's budget at the National Assembly, the minister said: "The neutron bomb is a nuclear weapon with particular characteristics. Our current research enables us to get information on this type of weapon, but we do not envisage its production in our armament programmes."

PCF STATEMENT CALLS FOR FRENCH ACTION ON DETENTE

LD230902Y Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 23, TASS--The Politbureau of the French Communist Party has issued a statement noting that actions for detente by France could be a new important element in international relations and contribute to a growth of its prestige. The arms race, the statement points out, increases the danger of outbreak of military conflicts, is conducive to continuing existence of antagonistic blocs, is a heavy burden on the country's economy.

The Politbureau of the French Communist Party stresses that France should accede to the disarmament treaties already signed, attend international conferences on this issue and come out with realistic proposals.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN ATTACKED FOR VIEWS ON USSR

LD231345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[TASS political commentator Ye. Babenko article: "Mr Cressard Relapses"]

[Text] We have already written about how Jacques Cressard, a Rally for the Republic deputy in the French National Assembly, likes "composing" or, to be more precise, deliberately obscuring issues. About a year ago, Cressard publicly played out his own fantasy on the subject of the "hand of Moscow" in...Corsica. In the past few days, as can be gauged from a publication in Paris' LE MONDE, Cressard has had a further acute attack of the delirium better known in politics than in medicine by the Latin name of "Delirium Anti-Sovieticum."

Deputy Cressard dreams of the Soviet threat. Quoting "authoritative sources," he proclaims: "A surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact armed forces is becoming increasingly probable....Within the framework of the conflict which the USSR evidently regards as inevitable, Moscow will immediately initiate military operations...and will be the first to launch a nuclear strike...."

The deputy is not the least embarrased by the fact that Moscow has absolutely no intention of "capturing" Western Europe. He unceremoniously pushes aside facts which attest precisely to the peaceful intentions of the USSR and the other socialist countries. For Cressard, there is no Soviet proposal to the all-European conference that an agreement be concluded on renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons.

Of course, as keynote speaker for the French parliament's finance commission on the draft Defense Ministry budget, he must know the facts. But what can he do if the facts become inconvenient and do not suit him, if they do not fit with Mr Cressard's concepts? It is perfectly possible, he states, that to resist the "Red peril" NATO will need to bring tactical nuclear weapons into play. That is the essence of the matter, it transpires! Cressard includes the neutron bomb among these weapons, urging the NATO countries to renounce the neturon bomb under no circumstances. Otherwise....here he pauses to insure that the now totally intimidated reader can picture for himself the terrible apocalyptic scenes which will take place unless the "defenseless" NATO bloc acquires neutron weapons.

Cressard has acted rashly in an attempt to sanctify his delirium with "the conclusions of official circles." The French Defense Ministry has even published a special denial expressing "surprise" at this publication by "an individual parliamentarian" and "regret" that the meaning of the document the deputy used was "distorted." Translated into ordinary language, it is being stated to all of France that Cressard was talking through his hat. It is hard to say whether this pill will have an effect on the sick man. He is a chronic invalid, and it is very hard to cure such people.

SOVIET UNION, NORWAY SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

LD231517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Norway for the period 1979-1983 was signed in Moscow on 18 October. It provides for further development of bilateral exchanges in the spheres of science, higher education, education, health and medicine, social security, information, the cinema, radio, television, sport and tourism.

SKACHKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH FINNISH OFFICIAL

LD231155Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS "official report"]

[Text] On 16 October, S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received A. Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish Committee for Economic Cooperation, chairman of the board of the Rautaruukki joint stock company and director of the Bank of Finland. Questions of further developing Soviet-Finnish economic and technical cooperation, including the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, were discussed.

SYRIA'S REOPENING OF BORDER WITH IRAQ REPORTED

LD231250Y Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 23, TASS--Syria has taken the decision to re-open ground and air frontiers with Iraq for transit cargo and passenger traffic. According to the SANA news agency, relevant local bodies have been given instructions on immediate compliance with this decision.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD TO MAKE WORKING VISIT TO IRAQ NEXT WEEK

LD212250Y Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 21, TASS--President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad will make next week a working visit to the Republic of Iraq. The Syrian news agency SANA reports that during this visit the leaders of the two countries will discuss joint actions in the struggle against As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and Israel's attempts to impose on Arabs the kind of Middle East "settlement" that runs counter to their interest.

JORDAN'S HASAN CALLS USSR 'IMPORTANT FACTOR' IN MIDEAST

LD231134Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1011 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, 23 October, TASS--Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, stated in Leningrad that Jordan upholds the interests of the Arab nation in the struggle against Zionism and reaction, while leaning on the support of the Soviet Union. Speaking at an official dinner given in his honor by the city soviet, he described the position of the USSR and the other socialist states as an "important factor for successful implementation of the UN resolution on the Near East." The complexity of that region's situation, which was caused by the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, in his opinion, necessitates further development of cooperation among all countries pressing for a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem. "My arrival in the Soviet Union was for the purpose of expanding our contacts, and in this sense my visit has been successful," stated Hasan ibn Talal. He expressed his profound appreciation to the Soviet Government and people for their all-round support for the Arabs' just struggle. Today, having completed his friendly visit, Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hasan ibn Talal left Leningrad. The esteemed guest was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Apart from Moscow, he visited Turkmenia--the Soviet Central Asian Republic--and Leningrad. "This trip, which has left lasting impressions, inspired the hope that economic, trade and cultural links between Jordan and the USSR will be further developed," the crown prince said.

SIGNING OF BILATERAL 'PEACE' TREATY IN WASHINGTON NOTED

Egypt Loses Sinai Sovereignty

LD231830Y Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

["One More Step Toward Capitulation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Egypt and Israel have made one more step toward the conclusion of a separate deal--the signature of a bilateral "peace" treaty.

As an official spokesman, G. Sherman said here, the two sides at the Egyptian-Israeli talks, held here under U.S. patronage, approved the text of a treaty which is now to go to Cairo and Tel Aviv for endorsement. The spokesman stressed that the basic questions of principle have already been decided and that only some details are left to be settled, including the question of Egyptian deliveries of Sinai oil to Israel. G. Sherman said that the two governments are expected soon to approve the treaty since the Egyptian and Israeli delegations at the Washington talks were keeping in touch with their capitals.

Although the official spokesman categorically refused to go into detail concerning the treaty the essence of this treaty is no secret to anyone. It is said here that the drafting of the treaty is the logical outcome of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president who openly agreed to make considerable territorial and political concessions to Tel Aviv. Having taken the path of betrayal, As-Sadat eventually even stopped making hypocritical statements on his professed desire to ensure the interests of the other Arab countries and peoples, including the people of Palestine.

Observers here say that the Israeli expansionists are the ones who stand to gain from the separate deal. The Washington POST says that some "disputed questions" were settled in Israel's favour.

Tel Aviv's principal demands have been satisfied. Specifically it secured Egypt's consent not to tie the conclusion of a bilateral treaty with the settlement of questions concerning the future of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip as well as the Israeli militarized settlements there.

As for Cairo, the signature of the treaty will make it impossible for Egypt to restore its sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula. It will make Egypt dependent not only on political but also economic diktat by Israel. Press reports say that Egypt undertakes to supply Israel with oil produced in the Sinai as a "compensation" for Tel Aviv's agreement to pull out its occupation troops from the territory.

It is stressed in political circles that Cairo's willingness to make concessions during the talks is due, to no small extent, to the actions of the USA which made lavish promises of military and economic "rewards" to Egypt in order to force through a deal and thus advance its own strategic interests in the Middle East.

Termed 'Unconditional' Egyptian Surrender

LD231852Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that the participants in the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks have reached agreement on the text of the treaty. The document was transmitted to the governments of Israel and Egypt for approval. As for the treaty's appendices, they will be debated in the next few days in Washington by the tripartite talks' participants.

The official U.S. spokesman, who represents all parties to the talks, refrained from answering the question: Is there a conditional link between the draft treaty and the issue of the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? But the U.S. spokesman stated that the issue was solved in a way that satisfies the Egyptian and Israeli sides. We recall that Cairo tried to obtain a promise from Israel to abandon--even in words--its ambitions of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in return for signing the treaty.

However, Moshe Dayan stated on his return from Washington to Israel that his government considers the question of the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a completely separate issue, and one that has no relation whatsoever to the treaty with Egypt. Thus, Tel Aviv does not wish to extend a helping hand--even just a little--to its future ally, an ally that is growing increasingly isolated in the Arab world. Thus, and despite the Egyptian president's repeated affirmations that he would not conclude a separate peace with Israel nor abandon even one inch of occupied Arab territory, let alone the recovery of the Palestinian people's national rights, despite all these propagandist assertions, here in Cairo finally surrendering before the U.S.-Israeli will. Neither in the text of the treaty, nor in its appendices is there even mention of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, let alone the rights of the Palestinian people.

All the documents are connected only with Egyptian-Israeli relations. Nevertheless, Egyptian officials and Egyptian propaganda are trying to save face by claiming that other issues connected with the interests of the Palestinians, Syria, and Jordan have been solved in a positive manner in Washington. As to how these issues were solved, Cairo prefers to keep silent about this matter. As-Sadat himself told journalists last Saturday: We prefer not to publicize the details of the Washington talks. Or course not. As far as Cairo is concerned, this means an admission of its complete and unconditional surrender to the aggressor and his U.S. protectors.

PDRY ENVOY TO USSR HOSTS REVOLUTION DAY RECEPTION

LD232220Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--'Abd al-'Aziz Abdo Muhammad ad-Dali, the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the USSR, gave today a reception on the occasion of Yemen's revolution day. Among those present at the reception were Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, Kurban Khalilov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vladimir Novikov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leading officials of ministries and departments, and other officials.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL VETERANS VISIT USSR

LD231501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Israel veterans was in the Soviet Union from 9-18 October at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. The delegation members visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, and had numerous meetings with working people and party and soviet workers. They also laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum in Moscow. The Communist Party of Israel delegation highly evaluated the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres and in resolving the nationalities question. They expressed their solidarity with the CPSU's struggle to strengthen international peace and detente and for disarmament. Noting that the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. meeting at Camp David, not having resolved any fundamental question, can only further complicate the situation in the Near East, the Israeli communists expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent, principled position on questions of a Near East settlement, which accords with the interests of all the region's states and peoples.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

COMMUNIST PARTY HAS SUCCESS IN GREEK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

First Round Results

LD171806Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Athens, October 17, TASS--In the opinion of several progressive newspapers of the country, the returns of the elections to local self-government bodies constitute an important landmark on the road to the strengthening of the positions of all the Greek democratic forces, including the Communist Party. Although the returns of these elections will not exert a direct influence on the policy pursued by the government of Karamanlis, it is important to note that they will be regarded as a pointer to the attitude of public opinion vis-a-vis the government's political course. The growth of the authority of the Communist Party and all the left-wing forces of the country is borne out by the fact that the communists had nominated their own candidates in 22 municipalities and joint candidates in twenty other. Candidates of the left-wing opposition parties scored a victory in the first round in such major towns as Thessaloniki, Patrai, Volos and Iraklion (Crete).

The returns of the elections in Greece attracted attention beyond the country's limits, too. Thus, assessing the returns of the first round of the Greek municipal elections, the organ of the French Communist Party L'HUMANITE says that the left-wing opposition scored a victory over the candidates of the ruling "New Democracy" (Nea Domokratia) Party in all the constituencies where the Greek Socialist Movement Party (PASOK) aligned with the communists. The newspaper regards the notable progress made by the communists at the elections as a new important element in the internal political life of the country which is in the grips of a grave socio-economic crisis. The French L'AURORE forecasts a victory of the left-wing forces at the elections of the mayor of Athens, which will be held next Sunday. Furthermore, the newspaper points to the mounting support given to the communists by the young people.

Second Round Success

LD231246Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Athens, October 23, TASS--The left forces of Greece have attained a major success in the second round of elections to self-government bodies of the country, held last Sunday. In Athens, elections were won by D. Beis, candidate of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), who was backed by the left opposition parties, including the Communists. He left behind the candidate of the ruling party "New Democracy." A candidate, supported by the left opposition parties, won mayorship, in another major centre of Greece--the port of Piraeus. The union of democratic forces is known to have inflicted a defeat on the right wingers in the first round, and scored victories wherever an agreement was concluded on nomination of single candidates. The left forces were also a success in such major towns as Salonika, Patras, Volos and others.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ARRIVES IN GREEK PORT OF PIRAEUS

LD231734Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Piraeus, October 23, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser "Dzerskinskiy," destroyer "Skoriy" and the tanker "Ivan Bubmov" arrived here today for an official visit under the flag of Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

They are returning a visit paid by Greek naval ships to Odessa in September. After exchanging salutes of nations with a shore battery the ships moored in the harbour. The residents of the city warmly greeted the Soviet sailors.

GREEK-TURKISH-CYPRIOT TRADE UNIONS ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD231440Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 23, TASS--Representatives of the trade union delegations of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus, as well as of the trade unions of Greece and Turkey, who took part in the work of the session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, have issued a joint statement.

In the conditions of a continuing imperialist plot against the interests of the peoples, the statement says, we declare our desire to step up the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress in the Mediterranean area, for cooperation among the working people of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

Restoration of normal relations between the working people of the Greek and Turkish communists of Cyprus, whose common enemy, as before, is imperialism and reaction, will be of great importance for achieving a just solution of the Cyprus problem in the interests of all the population of the island, the document stresses.

The statement notes that representatives of the trade union organisations of the three countries are unanimous in the opinion that an unresolved Cyprus problem threatened peace and security in that area of the Mediterranean, and declare their resolution to contribute to its earliest solution.

CETIN STATEMENT ON END OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD201635Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Statement read by Turkish Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Hikmet Cetin following signing of Soviet-Turkish protocol on economic cooperation in Moscow on 19 October--recorded]

[Text] Today we completed the third session of the Joint Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission. This session is part of the favorable atmosphere that has emerged from Prime Minister Ecevit's June visit to the USSR. Perhaps, at this stage, we cannot say that with this protocol both sides have achieved all they want. There have, however, been a number of important developments compared with the preceding stage. It is my hope that in the stage ahead everybody will come to these issues with a more favorable approach [yaklasma noktalari], conscious of the decisions made at the political level for developing and deepening relations. I believe that our leaders have made the political decision--especially during the visit in June--to deepen economic and trade relations between the two countries by developing them as much as possible. What comes after this is the exertion of the necessary effort by the technicians and other elements to put these decisions taken at the political level into practice.

While there are important advances compared with past stages, I am not in a position to say that these decisions taken at the political level have yet been accepted in their entirety. But I hope that there may be more favorable developments in the stage ahead and that the decisions made at the political level for the further development of relations will be reflected in practice as well.

RHODESIAN RAIDS, SMITH'S U.S. VISIT PART OF PLAN

LD232212Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Valeriy Belyanskiy comments on the Rhodesian raids on Zambia and Mozambique:

They wonder if it was accidental or intentional that the raids coincided with the visit of Ian Smith to the United States and with his talks with top-ranking U.S. and British diplomats, including what is termed the peace conference on Rhodesia. The wealth of evidence strongly argues in favor of the possibility that the two were parts of a single well-worked out plan. There is little doubt that Ian Smith staged the punitive expeditions to neighboring African countries as a show of military muscle of his regime so as to convince his British and U.S. partners that they can count on his determination to use force to bring the internal settlement to a conclusion without the participation of the Zimbabwe national liberation movement.

Of course, he couldn't rule out the possibility that Washington and London would officially criticize his actions, all the more so since the raids were directed against defenseless refugees. It is common knowledge now that the casualties list at the attacked refugee camps ran into hundreds, most of them women, children and old people. But on the other hand, Ian Smith was sure that this criticism would be sheer formality that he would safely ignore. After all, he knows better than anyone else that even as he was engaged in his punitive operations, including the latest one, British monopolies were supplying him with oil in violation of UN decisions while NATO countries obliged by providing weapons clandestinely through South Africa's ports. This being so, does he need any further proof that Washington and London would like to see the Rhodesian problem settled on the basis of the racist principles that he himself has worked out? Most probably not.

Whatever Washington and London might think about the moral aspect of Ian Smith's racist, punitive policy, they have never questioned the lawfulness of the so-called peace conference on Rhodesia. Apparently, the Western stand has inspired Ian Smith to such an extent that he promised on returning home from the United States to intensify terror and punitive activities by Rhodesian troops. The question is, though, how long this inspiration will last.

U.S. AIMS IN AFRICA SHOWN BY CHOICE OF PARTNERS IN TALKS

LD191806Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to the Johannesburg DIE BEELD, U.S. Secretary of State Vance has conveyed an invitation from President Carter to Botha, the new South African prime minister, to visit Washington. Vance is now in Pretoria, where the foreign ministers of five Western countries--the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada--are holding talks with the South African prime minister on Namibia. Evidently the invitation to Botha is also connected with the Namibia issue.

The United States has recently been devoting quite a lot of attention to the problems of southern Africa, in particular to Namibia and Rhodesia, where the African popular majority is waging an armed struggle for freedom and independence. It is typical that the Washington administration, under the cover of widely proclaimed propaganda slogans about a peaceful settlement and the Africans' right to self-determination, is organizing all kinds of talks and meetings about Namibia and Rhodesia, not with the legitimate representatives of their peoples, but with the leaders of the racist regimes.

Thus Smith, head of the Rhodesian racists, is now in the United States. His regime has been condemned and declared illegal by the whole world community. The very fact of Smith's visit to the United States is a crude violation of the UN Security Council's resolution demanding that all UN member-countries not maintain any contact with the illegal Salisbury regime and not allow its members on their territory.

The U.S. public is demanding the expulsion of the uninvited guest, whose very name personifies racism, tyranny, oppression and genocide. But nevertheless, highly-placed Washington spokesmen are conducting official talks with Smith, allegedly seeking opportunities for an internal settlement; in particular, there is talk of convening a so-called all-party conference on Rhodesia.

However, U.S. ruling circles' concern for peace and the future of Rhodesia and Namibia is sheer hypocrisy. Washington is making active diplomatic efforts in the region with the sole aim of establishing its own control over the development of events, preventing the true independence of the peoples of those countries, and maintaining the position of U.S. imperialism in southern Africa. If the United States had other aims, then the partners in the talks on the future of Rhodesia and Namibia would be different too.

SOMALI REVOLUTION HAS TURNED AWAY FROM SOCIALISM

LD220500Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Next from Radio Moscow a commentary on the goals of the 1969 revolution and the current line of the Somali leaders.

October 1969 left a [word indistinct] trace in the modern history of the state of Somalia. With the transfer of power in that country into the hands of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, a line was taken to eliminate the rule of colonialists, to achieve economic progress, to improve the life of the working people and on the whole to build a society of social justice free of exploitation of man by man.

During the first few years after the revolution the leaders of Somalia, proceeding from the national interest, placed under state control the most important industries, the bulk of foreign trade, the finances and agriculture. Measures were taken to insure a predominant role of the state sector in the republic's economy, to expand farm cooperatives in the country, to bring nomads to a settled way of life. Looking back at the past years one must note another two events which left a deep trace in the life of the Somali people. First, the conclusion in July 1974 of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Somalia and the Soviet Union, and secondly, the formation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party in June 1976. The creation of the party oriented the people of Somalia to building the foundations of a socialist society in the country. The treaty with the Soviet Union, apart from other things, considerably strengthened Somalia's international position.

In its relations with Somalia, the Soviet Union faithfully followed the letter and spirit of the treaty, regarding it as a document of great international importance. It is not to blame at all for the fact that the treaty is no longer in operation. The Somali authorities have renounced it unilaterally. In this way they have not only given up friendship with the Soviet Union but have entered the path of departing from earlier international commitments.

Having started a war of aggression against Ethiopia, the leaders of Somalia, forgetting the interests of the working masses, moved back to the positions of the bourgeois nationalists who were swept away in October 1969 and who were entertaining the idea to create great Somalia at the expense of the territory of neighbouring countries.

From the very beginning the Somali adventure did not find and couldn't find understanding in the African world, because of the fact that among other things the underlying principles of the Organization of African Unity and United Nations Charter were flagrantly violated. The war in Ogaden brought death and humiliation to thousands of Somalis dressed in army uniform. It caused a heavy damage to the Somali economy. The $2 million a day that was spent for the war was actually taken from the budget of the Somali working people. Apart from that which was highly deplorable, Somalia's progressive orientation itself was questioned. Small wonder that observers have paid attention to an editorial article that recently appeared in the Somali magazine HEEGAN. It is devoted to the ninth anniversary of the Somali revolution. Analyzing social and economic transformations in the country since 1969, the article doesn't say a word about the fact that the Republic of Somalia chose the path of socialist orientation. This indicates a lot. As a result of the Ogaden adventure and of the change in their course following it, the Somali leaders found themselves in one team with imperialists, with the most conservative Arab regimes, with the reactionary Maoist leaders.

Naturally, this turn of events alarms those representatives of the Somali public who have remained loyal to the progressive principles that were proclaimed during and after the revolutionary events in Somalia in October 1969. On the day of Somalia's national holiday, Soviet people reaffirm the sincerity of their feelings for the Somali people. They believe in the unbroken resolution of the Somali working people to build a new happy life in the conditions of lasting peace and good neighborliness.

OTRAG MISSILE TEST SITE IN ZAIRE CONDEMNED

LD222352Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] The world's attention has once again been drawn to an aspect of the secret activities of the imperialist military concerns and NATO military circles. This concerns the missile test site which the West German firm OTRAG has built in the center of the African Continent, leasing on conditions of full and uncontrolled ownership over 100,000 square metres of Zairian territory. Tests on various types of missiles are now being carried out here. Our observer writes in this connection:

Last week British television showed a film shot by two crewmen who succeeded in penetrating this testing site. The film showed completely what is hidden behind the verbiage dished out by OTRAG's bosses who have stated that the Zairian test site was created for peaceful purposes and that the missiles being tested there are to be used only for meteorological purposes.

The film reminds the viewer of World War II when Britain was bombarded by Hitler's V-1 and V-2 rockets from the Peenemunde test site in Germany. The film depicts the same rockets, the same German commands and even the same familiar names of that time, for example Kurt Debus, who was one of the creators of Hitler's rockets. The only different thing is the location of the test site which is African. Everything else coincides--the commands are German and the missiles are aimed and ready for launching. Only Kurt Debus has grown noticeably older and is now one of the heads of OTRAG.

The present test site threatens world peace. But more specifically, it threatens peace in Africa where it was created by the NATO bosses and the military-industrial concerns of the imperialist powers who stand behind them. The missiles being tested in Zaire are aimed at various parts of Africa, particularly the southern half of the continent where the national liberation struggle of the African peoples against the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury is growing and widening. These missiles have more distant targets in other continents. The missiles themselves differ from the old V-1 and V-2 varieties in that they are ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

And that is why this test site, the orgranization and management of which has attracted former Nazis, together with American specialists and missile and intelligence personnel of other imperialist powers, is causing worldwide anxiety. It is perfectly obvious that this African test site gives the FRG an opportunity to overcome the regulations prohibiting it from testing missiles, especially those capable of carrying nuclear charges, on its own territory. The South African racists, soliciting nuclear missiles, are being drawn to this test site.

Without wishing to, the filmmakers have shown the world the real nature of OTRAG, whose activities at the African test site are being presented by bourgeouis propaganda as involving the peaceful testing of harmless meteorological rockets.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES PAIGC DELEGATION 17 OCTOBER

LD211218Y Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, received on 17 October a PAIGC delegation composed of Jose Araujo, member of the PAIGC Executive Committee of Struggle and secretary of the Executive Committee, who led the delegation; Olivio Pires, member of the Executive Committee of Struggle; and Umaru Djalo, member of the PAIGC Higher Council of Struggle. Here is a report on the meeting:

Jose Araujo reported on the measures undertaken by the PAIGC and the governments of the Republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde envisaging the implementation of socioeconomic changes approved by the party's third congress, in the interest of strengthening national independence and building a new life. He said that the PAIGC, as well as the peoples of the Republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, wish to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet people--relations which were established during the struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

During the meeting, Boris Ponomarev spoke to his guests about Soviet achievements and the successes of a developed socialist society and about the fulfillment of the program for the development of the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of all peoples, approved by the 25th CPSU Congress. He pointed out that the communists and all Soviets are consistently on the side of the peoples fighting for independence and social progress.

Boris Ponomarev and Jose Araujo voiced their gratification at the successful development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PAIGC and reaffirmed their readiness to continue to develop their relations and strengthen the solidarity and friendship between our peoples.

PRAVDA PROVIDES BACKGROUND TO PRC-VIETNAM PROBLEM

LD201555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev article: "They Are Fueling Tension"]

[Text] In an interview with the New York TIMES recently Nguyen Co Thach, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], declared that the problems connected with the repatriation of the Hoa Chiao are merely part of a larger and more serious conflict with China. He said: "Of course, we hope for peace. But if we indulged in illusions, things would certainly end in war. And we must be prepared for the worst."

There is a history to the complications in Sino-Vietnamese relations. They began back when Peking, pursuing a doubledealing policy, was attempting at all costs to prolong the Vietnamese people's liberation war against American aggression and for their freedom and independence. The interview notes, for example, that certain deliveries from the Soviet Union sent to Vietnam via China were delayed.

Presently, Peking is provoking border conflicts. As a recent SRV Foreign Ministry statement noted, over the last few months China has been using its armed forces more often in violating Vietnam's territorial integrity. In September, Chinese soldiers violated the Vietnamese border 47 times at 27 points along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The same hostile actions have also been noted in October, and with every passing day the Chinese troops make incursions deep into Vietnam's territory on an increasingly larger scale. Chinese jets have on several occasions violated SRV airspace.

China's hegemonic policy which is aimed at intensifying tension in Southeast Asia and which pursues expansionist aims can also be seen from the fact that the Cambodian rulers have unleashed aggressive actions against the SRV on orders from Peking. The Chinese are supplying Phnom Penh with military equipment, ammunition and officers are instructors. If the Chinese were not hampering matters, Nguyen Co Thach noted, the border conflict could easily be settled.

Peking's armed actions against Socialist Vietnam cannot fail to cause serious worldwide concern. Together with people of good will everywhere, the Soviet people who always sided with the heroic Vietnamese people during the difficult days express total solidarity with the SRV and resolutely condemn the provocative actions against Vietnam's people.

VIETNAM PROTESTS PRC'S BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD211404Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 21, TASS-Today, a representative of Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs met China's charge d'affaires ad interim in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and declared a resolute protest against the violations by China's Armed Forces of the territorial integrity of Vietnam.

During the last few days, the protest says, following the serious incident of October 13, when the Chinese soldiers invading the Vietnamese territory had killed two Vietnamese borderguards and kidnapped a member of the local authorities, China continues to violate Vietnam's border. During the 20 days of October, thousands of Chinese soldiers and armed policemen had violated the Vietnamese border 50 times.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the protest statement says, resolutely condemns the actions of the Chinese authorities violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and jeopardizing the security of our country, and demands of the Chinese side an immediate end to these actions as well as compensation for the damage done.

AUCCTU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO VIETNAM, LAOS

LD231203Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On a Fraternal Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, a Soviet trade union delegation headed by A.Ya. Rybakov, AUCCTU Presidium member and chairman of the machine builders and instrument makers union Central Committee, left Moscow for Hanoi on 17 October to take part in events marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to exchange work experience.

After a stay in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the delegation will visit the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions.

SOVIET, SRV OFFICIALS DISCUSS 1978 TRADE ACCORD

OW210417Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] On 19 October, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and SRV Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau discussed the current situation and prospects for realistic relations between the two sides. The two sides made a preliminary review concerning implementation of agreements on commodity exchange for this year. Compared with last year, trade volume will increase considerably this year and the value will reach half a billion rubles. The USSR has expanded exportation of automobiles, tractors, machinery, oil products and chemical fertilizer. It has filled Vietnam's orders for equipment for factories, power plants and enterprises already built in Vietnam.

AAPSO OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DELEGATION'S VIETNAM VISIT

LD232209Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 23, TASS--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) is profoundly alarmed over the situation on the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The AAPSO believes that any aggression on Vietnam's borders only plays into the hands of imperialism, reaction and neocolonialism, a TASS correspondent was told by the acting AAPSO secretary general, Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzak, after a journey to the SRV at the invitation of the Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Our delegation, he said, deplores that all attempts by Vietnam to settle the controversy have not produced the desired result so far. We were able to see that it is precisely the Vietnamese people that has fallen victim to aggression. Expressing solidarity with the embattled people of Vietnam, the AAPSO decided to convene its next seventh session of its Presidium in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the middle of January next year.

A communique, published by AAPSO on the delegation's return from Vietnam, urges all its members and all international democratic organisations to demonstrate once again their solidarity with the embattled Vietnamese people and come out in defence of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereign rights.

JAPANESE PUBLIC CONCERNED OVER TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT

LD202200Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports from Tokyo: Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese vice premier, will arrive on 22 October in Japan in order to exchange the ratification letters of the Sino-Japanese treaty which was signed recently in Peking. Teng Hsiao-ping and other Peking leaders are trying to impose on China a policy of preparation for a third world war. For this prupose they want to involve that country in their militarist plans, and cause Japan to expand its military potential. In September last year, when receiving a delegation from the Japanese New Liberal Club Party, Teng Hsiao-ping said: I agree to an increase of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. He also emphasized Peking's stand concerning the need to keep in force what is known as the Japanese-American security treaty. At the same time, addressing a delegation of Japanese journalists, Teng Hsiao-ping said: When China and Japan have strengthened their defense potential, they will be able to cooperate in an agreed way. In a talk with the head of the Rockefeller Foundation, Teng Hsiao-ping made it clear that China would welcome Japan's receiving nuclear arms. Teng Hsiao-ping's statements were well liked by Japanese reactionaries. They are hoping that the Chinese visitor will repeat them during his stay in Japan. The reactionaries have no reservations regarding the fact that similar statements are violating the Constitution which forbids Japan to have an army and to wage war.

(Katasukomo Ohta), professor from Hosei University and eminent international relations expert, said in an interview for the press: If Teng Hsiao-ping talks in Tokyo about increasing Japanese military potential, the hawks in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party will be pleased. The professor believes Teng Hsiao-ping's statements will be used to kindle a militarist psychosis in the country.

Japanese public opinion is concerned about Teng Hsiao-ping's forthcoming visit. (Mitsuo Tondiuka), director of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, said that Chinese diplomacy is causing great concern to his compatriots. He spoke at a meeting of the trade union of railraod workers. Airo Kitayama, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, said that his party is concerned over the statements of the Chinese leadership, which approves Japan's preparations for war.

On the eve of Teng Hsiao-ping's arrival in Japan, the working masses in Japan are organizing a day of action against war.

The participants of this event, numering some 100,000 people are categorically opposing the reactionaries' efforts to transform Japan into a center of tension in Asia and the whole world. They are also opposing Peking's policy which adds coal to the militarist fire smouldering in Japan.

Further Commentary

OW240515Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Borisov commentary: "The Visit of a Top-Level Chinese Delegation to Japan"]

[Text] The purpose of PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's current visit to Japan is to attend the ceremony for exchanging the instruments rafitying the Sino-Japanese treaty signed in Peking on 12 August, which has already been ratified by both countries.

As is known to all, China forced Japan to agree to incorporate an antihegemony clause in the treaty. Its aim was to make Japan a party to Peking's hostile policy toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peace-loving nations. Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, together with other Chinese leaders, persistently insisted that Japan accept the PRC demand. He made it clear that, according to Peking's interpretation, hegemony represents Soviet policy, stressing the need for united Sino-Japanese efforts in the struggle against the Soviet Union.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, demonstrating himself as an ardent advocate of a Sino-Japanese military alliance, hinted on more than one occasion at the PRC's desire to have the United States take part in this alliance. As for the U.S. Government, it had taken an anti-Soviet position and clearly shown its great interest in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty. At the Japan-U.S. summit meeting in May this year, President Carter told Prime Minister Fukuda that he considered the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty desirable.

The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes that Japan submitted to the pressures from Peking and Washington and signed a treaty against its vital interests, and that it is feared that the Sino-Japanese treaty, far from contributing to detente and stability in the Far East, would lead to increased tensions in the area. Many newspapers connect the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty to a Washington-Peking-Tokyo scheme for a political-military alliance. They are correct in doing so. The British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that in all Far Eastern capitals the treaty is regarded as Peking's first step toward drawing Japan and its ally, the United States, into a broad united front of confrontation against the Soviet Union. Some Japanese have also reached the same conclusion. For example, MAINICHI SHIMBUN writes that the Sino-Japanese treaty is part of U.S. global strategy, and that the Japanese leaders' statement that it is desirable for China to be strong militarily inevitably leads to a conclusion that there are plans for a future Japan-U.S.-China military alliance.

Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY was more straightforward when it wrote that the treaty's mission is to serve as a weapon for China and Japan in their struggle against the Soviet Union. A CCP Central Committee document concerning the PRC leadership's recent diplomatic activities, which has been circulated secretly, clearly states that the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty means that the two countries will take joint action in the event of war with the Soviet Union. When the ratification of the treaty was under deliberation, Peking called it a heavy blow to the Soviet Union. However, we feel that it would not be a waste of time for those who sign a treaty and then ratify it to stop and think that it might eventually work against their country and people. While the Chinese people have long been suffering from a heavy burden of war preparations, a similar burden is now being placed upon the shoulders of the Japanese people, too.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is directly urging Japan to increase the combat capabilities of its Self-Defense Forces. The Chinese leaders are openly urging the Japanese to scrap the "peace" clause of their constitution. Defying this clause, they are forcing Japan into military cooperation with China. Last year six Japanese military delegations visited China. Similar visits are continuing this year. A PRC military delegation led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chang Tsai-chien recently visited Japan. Incidently, it is none other then Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping who concurrently holds the post of Chief of the General Staff. It was shortly after the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty that Chang Tsai-chen's delegation visited Japan. The newspaper AKAHATA wrote that the visit had nothing to do with the "peace and friendship" upheld by the treaty as its ostensible objective. The current visit to Japan of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who holds the pitiable reputation of being an instigator for a new world war, has nothing to do with peace and friendship either.

JAPAN'S RATIFICATION OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY CRITICIZED

OW200624Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Correspondent Tsvetov Tokyo Dispatch]

[Text] Prior to ratification of the treaty, political commentator Yoshihisa Kajitani wrote in the newspaper NIKKAN GENDAI: Japan received the United States' blessing for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty. The United States calculates that the treaty will help strengthen the relations among the United States, Japan and China and pave the way for the formation of a tripartite anti-Soviet alliance in the future.

The entire process by which the treaty was concluded attests to the correctness of Kajitani's view that the United States is directing the Sino-Japanese rapprochement. For 5 years after Sino-Japanese relations were normalized, Japan had not made haste to conclude the treaty. However, since early this year Japan suddenly quickened its pace in the treaty negotiations with Peking. The Japanese politicians were in such a hurry to conclude the treaty that all the unresolved issues in Sino-Japanese relations were soon forgotten in Japan. The reason is simple. It was decided in Washington that Japan should start laying the foundation for a future tripartite alliance. It is a well-known fact that diplomatically Japan is servile to the United States. Japan's leader himself notes that the alliance with the United States is the keynote for Japan's foreign policy.

View the articles of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and you will find that Japan does not in the least enjoy equal rights in its alliance with the United States. Now Japan has signed and ratified a treaty which would make Japan servile to China diplomatically. Peking regards the Soviet Union as its chief enemy. The Peking leadership's anti-Sovietism appears to be attractive to certain circles in Japan which seek to promote Japan's rapprochement with China.

No one can predict which direction Peking's expansionism will take. History has shown that for centuries it headed east and south first. In this connection, one had better recall Mao Tse-tung's theory of four enemies. One of China's four enemies is none other than Japan. There is a way for Japan to extricate itself from the danger brought on by the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty. It is to pursue a truly multi-directional foreign policy [tahoi gaiko]. The Soviet Union has time and again expressed its readiness to consolidate into a special treaty the Soviet-Japanese relations which have been built up thus far. The proposed treaty of neighborliness and cooperation should be suited to the present phase in Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union proposed its draft to Japan, but Japan has rejected it to please certain outside forces.

'Indisputably Negative Step'

LD231021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "A Slippery Path"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 October--The Japanese Diet has approved;by a majority vote the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" which has recently caused many disputes and quarrels in the Japanese political world. It is known that the country's peace-loving public was alarmed by the inclusion in the treaty of an article on "hegemonism" at Peking's insistence, which exposes its authors' schemes to make Japan follow the lead of the Maoists' anti-Soviet policy, which is hostile to peace.

And it is not fortuitous that Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sonoda made the maximum effort during the Diet's debates preceding the approval of the treaty to create the impression that the treaty would not impose any special obligations on Japan which might contradict its interests and the cause of peace in the Far East. In replying to questions from opposition deputies, Japanese statesmen tried in every way to prove, despite facts that are common knowledge, that the inclusion in the treaty of an article concerning opposition by the two countries to "hegemonism" does not have any specific country in mind.

Moreover, in attempting to calm those Japanese circles which have recently expressed misgivings about the fate of Sino-Japanese relations, the prime minister and other officials declared in the same parliamentary speeches their readiness to maintain and even expand relations with the Soviet Union.

This tactic by the champions of the speediest ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty has given them the opportunity in the last few days to influence the position of many of their opponents both in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and also among the parties of the parliamentary opposition. Having "taken into account" these statements by government representatives, even people who had previously opposed Sino-Japanese rapprochment on an anti-Soviet basis voted for the treaty in the final analysis. This applies, in particular, both to the Communist Party deputies and to a large group of conservative politicians who are joining forces with the ruling party. Only a small number of deputies abstained from voting or voted against the treaty. The Communist Party's parliamentary faction, while agreeing with the treaty, accompanied this decision with reservations expressing the negative attitude of the Japanese Communist Party to the Peking leadership's great-power, hegemonist policy and its attempts to draw Japan into an anti-Soviet alliance under the flag of combatting "hegemonism."

A number of Tokyo newspapers have cast doubt on the placatory speeches of a number of Japanese statesmen about the alleged fact that the Sino-Japanese treaty is not making the international situation in the Far East more difficult and is not detrimental to Japanese-Soviet relations. In particular, in an editorial today the newspaper YOMIURI notes the increased danger of Japan being drawn into a triple anti-Soviet alliance with Peking and Washington and criticizes the government's arguments in favor of the course it has taken as "rather unconvincing."

The ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty, many representatives of the peace-loving public note, marks an indisputably negative step in Japan's state policy and one which is nudging the country onto a slippery path fraught with complications for the Far East situation.

JAPAN'S FUKUDA, PRC'S TENG HSIAO-PING RATIFY TREATY

LD231728Y Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 23 Oct778 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 23, TASS--Ratification instruments of the Japanese-Chinese treaty were exchanged here today between Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda and Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Teng Hsiao-ping, who came here at the head of a Chinese delegation.

The content of the treaty is known to be directed against the interests of peace and security in the Far East, it worsens the political climate in the world as a whole, leads to intensification of militarist tendencies in Japan. The treaty carries in it a threat to all countries and particularly the states which are in direct proximity with China. As to the Soviet Union, it more than once expressed its attitude to the treaty as contrary to the principles of peace and goodneighbourliness. It was emphasized that the USSR's policy towards Japan will be shaped with due acount for further actions of the Japanese side and its concrete deeds in foreign policy.

The Japanese-Chinese rapprochement is a cause of particular concern in Asian countries. They fear, writes NIHON KEIZAI, that this process will lead to "turning "Southeast Aisa into a zone of joint actions of Japan and China". The Communist Party of Japan has warned against serious consequences of the alliance with Peking. A statement of the Permanent Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan stressed that China seeks to use "the Treaty of Peace and Friendship" with Japan for expanding military links between the two countries and for involving Tokyo into its dangerous strategy and establishing a military alliance of the two countries with the participation of the United States.

The newspaper AKAHATA carries today an editorial article which reminds that the actions of the Chinese leadership have already inflicted a great damage upon the democratic movement of the country. For more than ten years now, the newspaper writes, Peking has been exercising great-power interference into Japan's internal affairs, it has been seeking to impose upon the Japanese people's movement a course of armed struggle, has been openly encouraging violence and subversions of terrorist organizations. Pointing to the danger of such a course, AKAHATA and the Communist Party of Japan demand that the Japanese Government should unswervingly comply with its statements and promises given by it to the peoples of Japan and the whole world, in concluding the treaty with China.

ROK'S SUPPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS ASSAILED

SK231257Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 21 Oct 78 SK

[(**Petulov**) commentary]

[Text] According to reports from foreign news agencies, leaflets appealing for struggle against the reactionary Pak Chong-hui regime are being scattered in Seoul. Since September of this year, mass movements have ceaselessly been waged in Seoul and other South Korean cities. The participants in a mass rally and demonstration demanded the immediate withdrawal of the government which infringes upon human rights and pursues oppressive rule. To disperse the demonstrators, government authorities mobilized numerous police forces and arrested many people. Most of the people arrested were college students and teachers. [words indistinct]

The mass rallies recently held in Seoul by workers, intellectuals, students, priests and opposition party members **have adopted** a declaration of human rights in which they demand the abolition of emergency laws and the stepping down of Pak Chong-hui. Noted social figures and opposition politicians, including the former president, Yun Po-son, have signed the declaration.

The emergency laws announced by the South Korean regime in May 1975 guarantee unlimited practice of powers for oppressive organizations. Anyone criticizing Pak Chong-hui will be arrested, sentenced to up to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of all civil rights thereafter.

In the event that a university, radio station or newspaper company is found lacking in loyalty, the authorities may close the establishment at any time, and the same principle applies to opposition politicians.

Increasingly spreading the nonexistent communist threat, the Seoul regime is waging an extensive oppressive campaign against South Korean patriots and all figures who are working for democracy and societal reform. Even the bourgeois publications which are not considered hostile toward the South Korean rulers wrote that Pak Chong-hui has turned South Korea into a living hell by illegal legislation and use of the police force.

The dictator in Seoul, who attempts to hold on to power by any means, is intensifying the detention and suppression of the people. In South Korea today, numerous people are put on trial and sentenced to severe prison terms. But progressive South Korean social figures are not dissuading young students from the struggle. They are resolutely advancing to defend freedom and their civil rights and to attain the nation's reunification on the basis of peaceful and democratic means.

USSR-DPRK FISHING COOPERATION TREATY PRAISED

SK231338Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK

[Text] After attending the 9th meeting of the USSR-DPRK Ocean Fishing Joint Committee, the Soviet delegation has returned from Pyongyang.

In connection with this, Moscow Radio commentator (Ivanov) states: Soviet-Korean fishing cooperation has enjoyed a long history. Cooperation in the field is defined in a series of documents, the significant part of which is an agreement concluded in 1974 for a period of 10 years.

The important tool which boosts the effectiveness of Soviet-Korean fishing cooperation is the USSR-DPRK Ocean Fishing Joint Committee, the regular meeting of which was held in Pyongyang recently.

The scope of matters handled by the committee is very wide. The committee deals with such issues as the exchange of tecnnicans and scientific and technical information, joint study on material bases in a certain area, establishment of regulations to guarantee preservation of maritime resources, resolution of practical problems related to oceanic works, etc.

There are many examples of the effective Soviet-Korean cooperation in ocean fishing which have brought remarkable benefits to the two countries. For instance, the Soviet Union, at the request of its Korean comrades, has agreed to provide all necessities for DPRK fishing vessels engaged in fishing operations in Soviet coastal waters. In recent years, Soviet transport vessels have supplied Korean fishermen with hundreds of thousands tons of fuel, (?paint), food stuff, (?fishing gear), etc.

The economic effects Soviet-Korean cooperation in the field brings about for the DPRK are clear.

Meanwhile, the documents turned over to the Soviet side by Korean technicians and their experience gained in seaweed culture have helped the concerned Soviet workers in organizing seaweed and other sea products culturing work in a brief period of time. And, the products processed through such cooperation are widely utilized in Soviet food and pharmaceutical industries.

However, the effects of Soviet-Korean fishing cooperation go beyond the boundary of the economic field. The cooperation sets examples in showing an amicable posture toward the other side and in sincerely seeking solutions which can be accepted by both sides.

All these facts are significant under that bitter competition that exists in the international fishing. In recent years, many nations have unilaterally limited fishing operations in their coastal waters. It is quite clear that such actions forced the Soviet Union to work out appropriate measures to protect its national interests. The law of the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of the 200-mile fishing zone was put into effect last year.

Nevertheless, considering the demands of the national economy of fraternal Korea, the Soviet Union expressed its willingness to allow Korean fishermen to continue fishing operations in Soviet waters where they were already engaged in fishing. [passage indistinct]

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Gulichenko, said that it was the decision of the meeting to further consolidate favorable cooperation in reasonably utilizing the biological resources of the Pacific and in preserving the resources for future generations.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN VISIT

LD231515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by D.I. Kachin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kamchatskiy CPSU Obkom, has returned to Moscow from Tokyo. The delegation's trip to Japan took place in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Japanese Socialist Party.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS VETERAN JAPANESE COMMUNIST

LD202020Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, on his 70th birthday.

"The Communist Party of Japan, in which you are working actively for almost half a century now, the telegram of the CPSU Central Committee says, has become an influential political force of Japanese society and has acquired authority among the popular masses. The struggle of Japanese communists for their country's development along the road of peace, neutrality and democracy, against imperialism and reaction, is of great importance for ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses the hope that the "relations between the Communist Party of Japan and the CPSU will be further developed, contributing to the strengthening of goodneighbourship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Japanese peoples."

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PONOMAREV RECEIVES URUGUAYAN CP DELEGATION 18 OCT

LD202112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--American imperialism, which pays lip service to the defense of "human rights," in reality contributes to the preservation of reactionary regimes in Latin America and to the trampling of elementary democratic liberties. It attempts to prolong the blockade of socialist Cuba, supports the bloody Pinochet regime in Chile and speaks out in favor of the suppression of the popular rising in Nicaragua and the liberation movement in other Latin American countries.

This was stressed by a delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party during a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Boris Panomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party included Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, and Enrique Rodriguez, (Leopoldo Bruer) and Felix Dias, members of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee's Executive Committee. The meeting was held on 18 October.

During the meeting a declaration on the CPSU's unfailing solidarity with Uruguayan democrats and with the struggle of all Latin American peoples against the oppression of the imperialist monopolies, against reaction and fascism, and for democracy, peace and social progress was made. The CPSU will continue to actively support the liberation of political prisoners in Uruguay and other countries of the continent.

The Uruguayan comrades made a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy which answers the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world and the interests of their struggle for national and social liberation. They condemned the anti-Soviet, hegemonistic course of the Peking leadership.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Uruguayan Communist Party declared that both parties would continue to support the cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxist-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PERU CELEBRATIONS

LD201457Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation consisting of M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Zaporozhskiy Obkom, and M.F. Kudachkin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which traveled to Peru at the invitation of the Peruvian Communist Party leadership to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, has returned to Moscow.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN RATIFICATION--Moscow, October 18, TASS--J.S. Pineda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Venezuelan Republic in the USSR, deposited with the Government of the Soviet Union the ratification instruments of the convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, on their destruction of April 10th, 1972. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD]

ARMENIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED BY GRISHIN, SOLOMENTSEV

LD232323Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Armenian SSR delegation in Moscow in connection with the concluding measures for the Armenian SSR Days of Literature and Art, was received in the Moscow Gorkom today. A warm, cordial conversation took place, during which Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Grokom, spoke of the work of the Moscow Gorkom to fulfil the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the struggle of the capital's workers to transform Moscow into a model communist town.

Today too the delegation visited the ASFSR Council of Ministers. The envoys of the fraternal republic were welcomed by Comrade Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the ASFSR Council of Ministers. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, stated that the successes of Soviet Armenia are indissolubly linked with the generous and selfless help of the Great Russian people and of the whole fraternal family of peoples of the USSR.

ALIYEV CHAIRS AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD202103Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan Central Committee is taking place in Baku today. Its participants are discussing progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing the proposals and conclusions contained in the Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonies devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Baku. A report was given at the plenum by Alyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Both the rapporteur and those who spoke in the debates noted that the advice and critical remarks of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been received by communists and all the workers of the towns and villages of the republic as a combat program of action. Ahead of schedule the industry of Azerbaijan in 2 years and 5 months has reached, in its rate of growth of production volume the level planned for the end of the 3d year of the 5-year plan. Notable successes have been achieved by rural workers. They have given the country more than 570,000 tons of cotton, 350,000 tons of grain, many grapes and vegetables.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST RITES--An all-union conference-seminar on socialist rites opened in Kiev on 18 October attended by responsible workers of party and administrative organs, scientific, cultural and educational establishments and media. Fishevskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Knowledge Society Board, opened the conference-seminar. Malanchuk, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, delivered an introductory speech. Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the republic's commission for Soviet traditions, holidays and rites, reported on the Ukrainian SSR experience in introducing socialist rites. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Oct 78 AU]

CSA: PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES FOR FIRST 9 MONTHS 1978

LD231317Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1-2 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of fulfillment of the state plan by USSR industry in the first 9 months of 1978: "Pace of Our Industry"]

[Text] Having developed socialist competition widely and preparing a fitting greeting for the first anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the 61st anniversary of Great October, workers in industry have successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 9 months.

The plan has been overfulfilled in terms of the volume of output sales and production of most types of products. The increase in industrial production compared with the same period last year was 4.8 percent, and the increase in average daily production--5.1 percent (there was 1 less workday in the January-September period this year than last).

Labor productivity rose 3.5 percent; 75 percent of the increase in industial output was achieved through higher labor productivity. The targets for profit growth and reduced prime costs were fulfilled.

Fulfillment of the output sales plan and the growth rate for production and labor productivity in individual ministries and union republics are characterized by the following figures:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Output Sales Plan	First 9 Months 1978 as Percentage of First 9 Months 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	105	103
Petroleum Industry	100.8	105	104
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.7	105	104
Gas Industry	103	108	106
Coal Industry	99	100.2	97
Ferrous Metallurgy	100.3	103	103
Nonferrous Metallurgy	99.9	100.6	99.6
Chemical Industry	100.7	105	104
Power Machinebuilding	102	105	103
Heavy and Transport Machinebuilding	100.3	105	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	105	104
Chemical and Petroleum Machinebuilding	101	106	105
Machine Tool and Tool Building	100.8	109	107

Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	101	110	109
Automotive Industry	103	110	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding	100.7	106	106
Machinebuilding for Livestock and Fodder Production	101	109	106
Construction, Road and Municipal Machinebuilding	102	103	103
Machinebuilding for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	100.6	106	105
Timber and Wood Processing Industry	100.7	103	103
Pulp and Paper Industry	100.9	104	103
Construction Materials Industry	100.1	103	102
Light Industry	100.6	104	104
Food Industry	102	100.4	100.3
Meat and Dairy Industry	100.8	103	101
Fish Industry	100.4	99	98
Procurement	103	106	105
Medical Industry	101	109	108
Main Administration of Microbiological Industry	104	108	104

Union Republics (Including Industry of Union Subordination)	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Output Sales Plan	First 9 Months 1978 as Percentage of First 9 Months 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.8	104.6	103.7
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	104.1	102.5
Belorussian SSR	101.6	107.7	105.0
Uzbek SSR	102.2	104.0	101.9
Kazakh SSR	101.2	103.7	102.1
Georgian SSR	101.8	107.2	105.6
Azerbaijan SSR	101.9	106.6	103.8
Lithuanian SSR	102.0	106.0	104.3
Moldavian SSR	102.0	101.3	99.2
Latvian SSR	101.0	103.9	103.5
Kirgiz SSR	101.3	107.0	104.6
Tadzhik SSR	101.2	104.0	100.4
Armenian SSR	102.1	108.1	103.7
Turkmen SSR	101.9	103.4	100.8
Estonian SSR	101.4	102.8	102.6

Production of the Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

	Produced in First 9 Months 1978	First 9 Months 1978 as Percentage of First 9 Months 1977
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	876	105
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	424	105
Gas--billion cubic meters	273	108
Coal--million tons	540	99.9
Steel--million tons	114	103
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	78.8	103
Steel pipes--million tons	13.2	103
Mineral fertilizers (standard units--million tons	74.0	103
Plant protection chemicals (standard units)--thousand tons	373	102
Sulfuric acid--million tons	16.5	107
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	2.6	107
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	840	105
Tires--millions	44.2	103
Turbines--million kilowatts	13.7	105
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	12.9	95
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	37.1	103
Metal-cutting machine tools--thousands	177	100.4
Including those with numerical program control	5.5	113
Forge and pressing machines--thousands	41.5	102
Instruments and means of automation and spare parts for them--billions of rubles	3.3	113
Computer hardware and spare parts for it--billions of rubles	2.4	121
Blast furnace, steel smelting and rolling equipment--millions of rubles	213	103
Coal purification combines--units	871	103
Oil apparatus (not counting air colling apparatus)--thousands of tons	135	106
Chemical equipment and spare parts for it--millions of rubles	530	105
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for it for light industry--millions of rubles	539	105

Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for it for the food, meat and dairy and fish industry--millions of rubles	394	105
Mainline diesel engines--millions of horsepower	2.9	102
Mainline electric engines--millions of horsepower	2.6	104
Mainline freight cars--thousands	50.7	98
Motor vehicles--thousands	1,608	104
Including:		
Trucks	568	104
Passenger vehicles	983	103
Tractors--thousands	430	101
Agricultural machinery (not counting machinery for livestock--raising and fodder production)--billions of rubles	1.8	106
Machinery for livestock--raising and fodder production--billions of rubles	1.4	109
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	83.3	107
Cotton harvesting machines--thousands	6.7	101
Excavators--thousands	30.9	100.1
Industrial timber (not counting kolkhoz timber procurements)--millions of solid cubic meters	215	96
Cellulose--millions of tons	5.7	103
Paper--millions of tons	4.1	102
Cardboard--millions of tons	2.8	104
Cement--millions of tons	95.6	100.3
Precast ferroconcrete--millions of cubic meters of articles	92	102
Textiles of all types--billions of square meters	8.0	102
Sewn articles--billions of rubles	15.4	104
Knitted underwear and outer garments--billions of items	1.1	103
Leather footwear--millions of pairs	548	101
Meat (industrial processing)--millions of tons	6.9	104
Products--		
Sausages--millions of tons	2.3	102
Fish-based foods including canned fish--billions of rubles	3.6	100.8
Animal fat--millions of tons	1.2	98
Whole milk produce in milk equivalent	18.8	103
Vegetable oil--millions of tons	1.9	102
Confectionery--millions of tons	2.7	105
Canned goods--billions of comparison cans	11.3	98
Clocks--millions of articles	47.1	103
China, earthenware and majolica pottery--millions of articles	811	102
High quality glassware (glass and crystal)--millions of rubles	263	109

Radio receivers and radiograms--millions of articles	6.5	102
Televisions--millions of articles--	5.4	101
Including for receiving color transmissions	1.0	127
Refrigerators--millions of articles	4.5	106
Washing machines--millions of articles	2.8	103
Motorcycles and motorscooters--thousands of articles	812	100.6
Furniture--billions of rubles	3.7	106

Despite the positive results of industrial work as a whole, certain production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the targets for the production and supply of products with the specified product mix and appropriate quality, or for increased labor productivity or profits. The plan for coal extraction and the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, alternating current motors, forge and press machinery, freightcars, commercial timber, cement, prefabricated ferroconcrete, textiles, china, earthenware and majolica pottery and certain other types of products was underfulfilled.

The production associations and enterprises of the following ministries failed to insure full supplies of products to consumers in accordance with contracts concluded and orders issued for fulfillment: Ferrous Metallurgy, Chemical Industry, Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Automotive Industry, Timber and Wood Processing Industry and several other sectors.

INDICATORS FOR THE TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC STANDARD OF PRODUCTION AND PRODUCT QUALITY IMPROVED IN COMPARISON WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR.

The production of more than 2,000 new types of industrial products was commissioned and commenced, and a number of obsolete articles were taken out of production. At the same time certain production associations and enterprises did not completely fulfill plans for the introduction of new machinery and advanced technology.

The total output of products in the highest quality category increased by one-third compared with the same period last year.

As of 1 October 1978 58,000 articles bore the state seal of quality.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

CSA Official Praises Results

LD202032Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Soviet industry has successfully fulfilled the plan of output for 9 months. This was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. At the microphone is Mikhail Antonovich Korolev, CSA first deputy chief:

[Korolev--begin recording] The results summed up by the CSA on the eve of the Great October festival provide evidence of industry's successful work in the current year. The plan for the volume of marketing of products and the manufacture of most types of goods has been overfulfilled.

Above-plan output has been achieved in a considerable quantity of fuel oil products, textiles, chemical preservatives for plants, synthetic rubber, machines and equipment, and consumer goods. Tasks in increasing profits and lowering costs have been fulfilled. The total volume of industrial production has increased compared with the same period last year by 4.8 percent, and for the yearly plan by 4.5 percent. The output in the gas, oil processing, petrochemical industries, as well as those of instrument building, radioelectronics, the auto industry, tractor and agricultural machinebuilding, machinebuilding for livestock-raising and fodder production, medical and microbiological industries, has developed at a fast rate.

The industries of Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgizia and Armenia have developed at a fast rate. Labor productivity in industry has increased by 3.5 percent, which is responsible for 75 percent of the growth in industrial output. In only the first 9 months of the current year, electric power output, oil and gas output, output of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and thread, as well as motor cars, has exceeded the entire 1972 output. At the same time, some production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks set for the output and delivery of products in the given variety and quality required, as well as for growth in labor productivity and accumulation of stocks.

On the whole, the results of the first 9 months of 1978 show that workers in industry, having extensively engaged in socialist competition to mark with merit the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, have made a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the plans for the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

MEASURES URGED TO END INEFFICIENT USE OF WORKERS

LD231237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Labor Resources"]

[Excerpts] The socialist economic system creates the most favorable conditions for the fullest and most rational use of society's labor potential. One of the most important results of our country's social development in the years of Soviet power is the guaranteed right to work and the development of worker and specialist cadres with a high standard of education and professional training selflessly devoted to the cause of communism.

"The Soviet person is the master of his country. He is the sole creator of society's might and wealth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in a speech at the 16th USSR Trade Unions Congress. "Nobody but the people can enjoy the results of social labor in our country, nor do we have anyone working for us."

Modern equipment gives the maximum effect when it is skillfully serviced and used to full capacity. The sure path to this is the scientific organization of labor and administration. This makes it possible to reduce the requirements of the country's industrial enterprises for worker cadres by 350,000-400,000 annually. In many sectors the movement for multimachine operators, doubling up professions, extending the equipment area for which one is responsible in accordance with the Shchekino chemical workers' method, and developing collective forms of labor with payment on a single contract are being worked out increasingly actively. Reflecting the high awareness and civic maturity of Soviet people, these progressive forms of labor organization help successfully resolve the problem of the shortage of cadres.

However, a number of enterprises production personnel are still not used very efficiently. A significant proportion of people are engaged in manual operations, particularly in plant, factory and construction site "backup" services. Certain collectives are not working at a steady rate, and better organization and discipline could be desired here. Last year, solely as a result of stoppages, absenteeism and failure to appear for a shift with the permission of administration, our industry produced several billion rubles worth of output less than it could have. The tendency to develop production by means of new construction alone has a negative effect--extra jobs are created, yet existing equipment is standing idle because of the shortage of cadres.

Great significance is attached to the correct redistribution of skilled workers between sectors and regions in the country. Thousands of construction and production workers, our young people, are moving, at the behest of their hearts, from various republics, krays and oblasts to regions in Siberia and the Far East, the Non-Chernozem Zone and the virgin lands. The work force must be directed still more, particularly away from regions where it is too plentiful. The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and its republican organs are called upon to create a unified job-placing system and to improve the system for the redistribution of cadres. It is expedient to provide more effective incentives for leaders and specialists at enterprises where labor resources are used skillfully and they are striving for an increase in output with a smaller number of people. The USSR Gosplan is called upon to determine long-term cadre requirements more accurately.

Much working time is lost because institutions in the services sphere are only open during the day shift at industrial enterprises. In order to visit the housing office or the register office, the clinic or the workshop, people need time off from work. It is time that ministries and local soviets of people's deputies coordinate work schedules in industry and the services sphere.

It is the duty of party organizations and leaders of labor collectives to show every concern for appointing cadres and eliminating cadre turnover. We must not become resigned to the fact that some working people move from plant to plant nearly every year "according to their own desire." It is necessary to persistently resolve social questions in enterprises, improve working conditions and be more actively engaged in people's education. How, for instance, was cadre turnover eliminated at the Vilnyus plastic products plant? The party committee, together with other public organisations, elaborated a comprehensive plan for the social development of the collective. A system of continuously raising qualifications operates here. In every shop there is a comfortable canteen and cafeterias, and a personal hygiene room. The plant has an out-of-town leisure center with a preventive clinic and a sports complex. A creative climate has been formed in the collective and the principles of the communist attitude toward labor areconsistently asserted. Such an approach is important for all party organizations.

SOVIET MARITIME FLEET DEVELOPMENT, MODERNIZATION NOTED

LD231610Y Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Octover 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

The gross carrying capacity of the Soviet merchant fleet (including fishing vessels) has exceeded 20.8 million tons, it was reported by the USSR Register. The Soviet merchant marine thus retains sixth place in the world.

Recent years witnessed a cardinal modernisation of the fleet. The policy is to build specialised vessels intended to carry strictly definite cargoes. These include tankers with a load-lifting capacity of 150,000 tons, timber and ore carriers, ships for the carriage of containers and lighters, "ro-ro" ships with horizontal loading. Specialised ships will account for about a half of the Soviet merchant fleet by the end of the five-year plan period (1976-1980).

The passenger fleet will also expand substantially. Specialists say that of particular interest, are new ships designed to carry 350 passengers and 250 cars. [as received]

The Soviet fleet is now expanding by about a million tons a year in strict conformity with economic development plans. As before, its principal task is to satisfy the requirements of national foreign trade and domestic coastal carriage.

At the same time ships flying the Soviet flag regularly call at ports in more than a hundred countries. Equality and mutual advantage are the principles to which the Soviet seamen adhere in international shipping. Soviet shipping companies do offer their services to carry freight of foreign charters, but this form of activity does not occupy a big place in their operations. Such carriage amounts to only 13 percent of the volume of Soviet sea-borne trade.

KAZAKH INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTER REPLACED

LD201507Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAY PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] KAZTAG--The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Vladimir Mikhaylovich Burnashov Kazakh SSR deputy minister of industrial construction materials and has released Comrade G.A. Nikiforov from this post in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN ALL-UNION MEETING--The fourth all-union meeting to discuss the main directions in raising the technical level of production in mining placer deposits opened in Magadan today. Nearly 300 representatives of the country's mining industry, the Soyuzzoloto Association, leading specialists of scientific research institutes from the Urals, Siberia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Yakutiya and Moscow and Leningrad as well as party and soviet workers are taking part in the meeting. Shaydurov, first secretary of the Magadan Obkom; Chistyakov, chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom; Smirnov, chairman of the Magadan Oblast Trade Union Committee; and other oblast officials are attending the meeting. Bogdanov, second secretary of the Magadan Obkom, and Lobov, chief engineer of the Soyuzzoloto Association, addressed the meeting. The 3-day meeting will hear and discuss more than 70 reports. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW]

CSA REPORTS 16 OCTOBER FIGURES FOR USSR FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD231541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to replenish stocks of coarse and succulent fodder for livestock. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration on 16 October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 53.5 million tons of hay and 71.1 million tons of cured hay.

On many farms grass meal production units are continuing to work at full capacity. Machine operators are using grass aftergrowth anc cuttings from second sowings. In the country as a whole 6.2 million tons of grassmeal and other artifically dehydrated fodder, including grass chaff, have been produced. Coarse fodder is being replenished with straw and chaff, or which about 96 million tons have been laid in.

The laying in of succulent fodder is continuing. In the past week farms have laid in more than 10 million tons of silage. A total of 183.4 million tons of prepared silage, including 16.7 million tons of enriched carbamide and other synthetic nitrogeneous additives, have been produced.

The rate of laying in root fodder crops in increasing. More than 18 million tons have been laid in.

MOSCOW REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 23 OCTOBER

LD240238 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 23 October reports that 350,000 tons of potatoes have been delivered in the Ryazanskaya Oblast. The same broadcast reports that the sugar beet harvest is coming to an end in the Kurskaya Oblast--to date 185,000 hectares have been cleared.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that the Tajikistan, Kulyabskiy and Leninskiy rayons have fulfilled their annual plans for cotton procurement. The republic's farms have delivered 760,000 tons of cotton to procurement points to date--this is significantly more than in previous years.

HARVESTING OF POTATOES, VEGETABLES NEARING COMPLETION

LD211226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Report by Anton Igorevich Serdyukov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration for Potatoes and Vegetables]

[Summary] The harvesting of potatoes is nearing completion. Despite this year's poor climatic conditions, the country's farms have already marketed over 12 million tons of potatoes. By 16 October 9 percent of the potatoes and 13 percent of the vegetables still remain to be harvested. Belorussia, Bryanskaya Oblast and Moskovskaya Oblast completed their potato harvesting a long time ago. This year's weather conditions were very hard and we were very worried about the harvesting of the potatoes. However, during October we caught up with last year's level.

At present about 15 million tons of vegetables have already been procured. This year there has been a considerable improvement in the production of such valuable crops as garlic, tomatoes and onions. The farms have already fulfilled the plan for sales of onions by 112 percent and sales of garlic by 176 percent. More tomatoes have been marketed than last year. More has also been marketed of other crops. Somewhat fewer cucumbers have been procured. Conditions have been very difficult for cucumber production. There was not enough warmth.

The farms must now give particular attention to the laying-in of seed potatoes for next year's harvest. This work is being best performed in Belorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia, but it is proceeding very slowly in parts of the RSFSR such as Kostrumskaya, Smolenskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kursksya oblasts. Nor is the dispatch of seed potatoes for the southern areas taking place everywhere. This applies above all to Gorkovskaya, Orlovskaya, Penzenskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts and a number of autonomous republics such as the Tatarskaya and Udmurtsksya ASSR's, which have of late virtually ceased dispatch. This situation is unsatisfactory and it needs to be corrected very soon by the agricultural authorities.

BEET DIGGING, PLOWING PROGRESS REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU231653Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] "The final stage has set in sugar beet gathering. By 20 October, the sugar beet area dug in the Ukraine had reached 1,475,000 hectares, or 83 percent the total. Last week the daily rates of digging campaign has been fully completed in Poltavskaya Oblast and is close to its completion in Chernigovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Ternopolskaya, Kharkovskaya and some other oblasts. At the same time the rates of sugar beet digging in Lvovskaya, Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Rovensksya oblasts are remaining below the planned level, and if they are not accelerated, these oblasts will miss the optimal timing and a significant part of the crop may be endangered for frost. Objective reasons for delays are nonexistent."

Fall plowing for sugar beets has been completed in Kharkovskaya, Chernovitskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. At the same time, some oblasts are lagging in these operations. Only 1/3 of the planned area has thus far been plowed in Lvovskaya Oblast.

PRAVDA NOTES CONSIDERABLE WORK TO BE DONE DESPITE LATE DATE

LD231449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Completing the Harvest Toil"]

[Text] The harvest is drawing to a close in the country's fields. Despite the difficult weather conditions in many regions, the farmers have done everything to cultivate and gather the harvest. The Ukrainian and Kazakstan grain growers have gratified the motherland with a big grain harvest, having each poured a billion tons of grain into the state granaries. The initiative of the "Gigant" sovkhoz collective in Rostovskaya Oblast for the above-plan sale of grain has found widespread support. The rural workers of Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Orenburgskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Moskovskaya and other oblasts have honorably fulfilled their socialist pledges.

The calendar already shows mid-October, but the farmers still have much work to do. The harvesting of rice, corn (for grain), cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, fiber flax and other late crops is continuing. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, rice had been gathered from an area of 496,000 hectares in the country by 16 October, which is 86 percent of the plan. The machine operators are working in shock fashion in the Kuban, where the biggest rice plantations are located: of 161,000 hectares of rice, 123,000 hectares have been harvested. Many farms in that region are obtaining 40 and more quintals of grain per hectare. Reaping and threshing of rice is drawing to a close in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Primorskiy Kray.

The rumble of machines on the corn plantations continues unabated. The tempo of work in the Central Asian republics is higher than last year.

However, in a number of rayons of the Moldavian SSR, Kirovogradskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray, the harvesting of ears of corn is dragging. The party organizations' task is to take steps to accelerate the harvesting and make efficient use of combines and transport facilities.

It is a busy time for the country's cotton growers. By mid-October the cotton-growing republics has shipped 5.8 million tons of raw cotton to procurement centers--68 percent of the plan. In Uzbekistan the competition is being headed by the machine operators of Bukharskaya, Namanganskaya and Ferganskaya oblasts. The republic's farms are seeking to fulfill their pledges by 7 November and deliver 5.7 million tons of cotton to procurement c enters. The farmsrs of Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan are laboring successfully. It is essential that the tempo of the cotton harvesting be stepped up by many farms in Turkmenia, where the machines are not working at full capacity and transport holdups are being allowed to occur.

The brief fall day requires that the work schedule be planned efficiently and that unit shift output be increased so as to finish the sugar beet harvest successfully. The sugar beet crop has been lifted from an area of 2.8 million hectares--74 percent of the plan. Many farms in Bashkiria, Tataria and Kurskaya and other oblasts are close to completing their harvest toil.

But efficient work by the sugar-beeting production chain has not been established everywhere. Certain farms in Belgordskaya, Ryazanskaya, Ulyanovskaya and other oblasts are upsetting schedules for lifting and shipping out the beets. The situation is similar on the Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Lvovskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Volynskaya oblasts, where the crop has been harvested from only 40-50 percent of the sown area. The party committees, agricultural organs and farm and processing enterprises leaders are called upon to secure broader introduction of the Yampolskiy Rayon farmers' experience and to insure the efficient use of equipment.

The farmers are striving to complete the harvest in the potato fields as quickly as possible. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country as a whole tubers had been lifted from almost 3 million hectares by mid-October, which is 91 percent of the sown area. The last units have left the fields of Bryanskaya Oblast. An example of shock labor has been set by the potato growers of Belorussia, who have obtained an average of 180 quintals of tubers per hectare. However, many farms of Gorkovskaya, Kostromskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts have still to harvest potatoes from large areas.

The main tasks now is to utilize every day and hour of good weather with the maximum efficiency and to gather the whole crop more rapidly. But the final result of the harvest toil depends not just on the rural workers. At a conference at the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that great tasks face the workers of procurement organizations, processing enterprises and the state trade and consumer cooperative system. The safekeeping of the produce and its timely delivery to the consumers depend to a large extent on their efforts.

Meanwhile PRAVDA is receiving warning signals that in the Volga region, North Kazakhstan, the southern Urals and Siberia, part of the grain is being stored at temporary areas, in heaps. Special attention should be paid to the speediest transportation of the grain. However, the plan for shipping the harvest is not always being fulfilled. Some of the trucks are standing idle because of shortage of fuel. The RSFSR Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum Products and the Ministry of Railways must take steps to improve fuel supplies to the countryside.

While completing the harvest toil it is important to display greater concern about next year's harvest. In all it is planned to prepare 116.2 million hectares of winter fallow for the spring sowing. Over the country as a whole winter fallow has been plowed on an area of 80.4 million hectares--69 percent of the plan. The tempo of fall plowing is too low on the farms of Kalininskaya Oblast, the Chuvashskaya ASSR and other regions.

A portentous date--the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution--is approaching. The workers of the fields, in response to the CPSU Central Committee slogans, are mounting competition for the successful completion of agricultural work and for the fulfillment of the plans and pledges adopted for the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

TRANSBAYKAL FARMERS FACING SERIOUS HARVEST PROBLEMS

LD231211Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Starukhin report: "A Strict Account"]

[Excerpts] Chitinskaya Oblast--It has been a complex year in the Transbaykal. The spring was marked by sharp falls in temperature and the summer was dry. The contrasts in the weather affected crop ripening and harvesting schedules. The harvest campaign began some 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual in most places. Taking into account the situation that had developed, a crowded schedule for harvesting and threshing grain crops was drawn up and a policy of making efficient use of equipment adopted.

The difficult harvest campaign required very careful preparation and organization of work at decisive stages in the grain farming process. At the same time some 500 unrepaired combines and 400 harvesters have been standing idle in the oblast since mid-September. Moreover, not all the units moved out into the fields have been used to full capacity. A lack of machine operators has prevented a two-shift system from being organized.

The delay in harvesting has also affected the rate of grain sales to the state. By 17 October collection centers had received some 227,000 tons of grain, instead of the 279,000 tons envisaged in the national economic plan. If the dispatch of grain is further delayed harvest losses are inevitable. And the first snowflakes of the early Transbaykal winter are already swirling over the fields. It is worrying that 500,000 tons of grain have accumulated on farm threshing floors. A check has shown that many rayons are using truck trailers and tractor trains to transport grain, which is holding up deliveries of grain from threshing floors to elevators. In Chernyshevskiy Rayon, for example, 40,000 tons of grain are lying on threshing floors.

A serious situation has developed at grain transhipment centers on a number of remote farms. Thus 2,500 tons of grain lying in heaps on the Ulan-Odon Kolkhoz are beginning to sprout.

"From nightfall until morning a lull sets in at procurement centers. Grain is not being transported from the farms during the second shift," A. Zaytsev, chief of the oblast Grain Products Administration, says. "One reason is the shortage of transport vehicles. It was planned to secure the use of 5,200 trucks from various enterprises and organizations, but only 4,000 have made it to the grainfields."

The fall in the Transbaykal is presenting farmers and all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders with a strict account. Every day and every hour counts. The efforts of farm collectives must be subordinated to a single aim--fulfilling the plans and pledges adopted for the sale of grain to the state.

LATEST TESTS BY COSMONAUTS PREPARE FOR RETURN TO EARTH

Preparations for Readaptation to Earth

ID201544Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The 18th week of the orbital flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov has been concluded.

After a medical check and breakfast, the crew is today performing the work for servicing the station, controlling biological experiments held on board the station, conducting visual observations and photographing the earth's surface and world ocean.

During preparations for the return to the earth and for favourable course of readaptation to the earth's conditions, the cosmonauts hold regularly training sessions with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis." As the ending of the flight is drawing nearer, the loads are being gradually increased.

The correction of the orbit of the complex was made yesterday with the use of the engine of the transport ship Progress--4. A similar manoeuvre is planned to be held today in the second half of the day.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

New Orbital Parameters

ID231232Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

The manned orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 is continuing in flight.

After the correction done, the orbital parameters of the complex are: maximum distance from the earth surface--376, minimum distance--359 kilometers, period of revolution--91.7 minutes and inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are in orbital flight for 130 days now. After the morning procedures and breakfast the cosmonauts are working according to the scheduled programme.

The great part of the day today is devoted to a medical checkup of the crew. Multifunctional equipment "Polynom-2" is used for examining the heart's bioelectrical activity, external respiration parameters as well as vascular tension.

According to the programme of outer space material studies, two technological experiments are being carried out in "Kristall" and "Splav" equipment with the aim of obtaining semiconductor materials--cadmium sulphide and triple compound--cadmium--mercury-tellurium.

According to the reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts feel well.

Chibis Vacuum Suit

LD240945Y Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--These days, the Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 are conducting regular practising sessions with the use of the Chibis vacuum suit. As their flight is drawing to a close, this suit helps to increase the load on the organism of the cosmonauts. This is necessary to prepare for terrestrial conditions for their return from the space flight. The Chibis vacuum suit consists of perforated trousers made of elastic rubberized fabric and closely fitting the body. If air is pumped away, pressure is being created on the lower part of the body and this draws the blood into the legs. To a certain extent, Chibis models the distribution of blood in the organism resembling that on earth if man stands up in a straight position. The suit is absolutely airtight, but very convenient and simple, the cosmonauts soon got accustomed to Chibis. Now it helps Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksansadr Ivanchenkov to return, as it were, to terrestrial body feeling, when the legs, feeling the weight of the body, set foot on land.

TASS REPORTS CONFIRMATION OF 'EQUATORIAL COUNTER CURRENT'

LD231416Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vladivostok, October 23, TASS--Scientists of the USSR and the United States have reaffirmed once again the existence of the so-called equatorial counter-current. The Soviet research ship "Valerian Uryvayev" has returned to Vladivostok. Scientists carried out joint research in the Pacific from the board of that vessel. It has been established that an underwater river flows at a speed of 80-90 centimeters per second in the area of the equator at a depth of about 200 meters, a TASS correspondent has been told by Boris Bobrovskiy, head of the scientific expedition. The current speed and water temperature were measured between first-degree northern latitude and first-degree southern latitude along the 155th meridian of eastern longitude. At the request of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration scientists of the two countries carried out three times oceanological measurements of the entire thickness of water through the axis of the warm Kuroshio current simultaneously with the passage of an American earth satellite in that area. The results of sea observations will help introduce the necessary corrections to the data of the Sputnik information not only on the Kurushio current but also on the overall circulation of the ocean water.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS PREDICT CENTRAL ASIAN EARTHQUAKE PATTERNS

LD231241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Frunze, 16 October--An analysis of earthquakes which have occurred in Central Asia over the past 250 years has enabled scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Geophysics Institute to picture the development of the seismic situation in this region for several decades to come. Objective historical and geological-geomorphic data on underground tremors formed the basis of this long-term forecast. Scientists have reached the conclusion that the epicenters of powerful earthquakes are shifting consistently along fractured zones of the earth's crust. Each displacement cycle lasts 100 years or more. In the two largest fractured zones--the Gissar-Kokshaal and Darvaz-Karakul zones--the average speed of "migration" of underground disturbances has been established--up to 5 km a year. This has made it possible to outline the places where powerful earthquakes are possible in the future. For instance, it is believed that one of them--the biggest--will take place in 5-10 years in the high Intermontaine Alay Valley in the Pamir which has been seismically calm for over 100 years.